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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
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VOL. II NO. 106 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
9th May.	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

All the Company's Steamer are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

164

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	28th April.	7th May
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th May	17th ,,
Iyaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	16th ,,	27th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Yamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

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FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

AND LIFT INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A &	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseille or aplee about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct..	....	21st Nov‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7610	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5421	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	25th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles. ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles and from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DWARKA, 1695, Thur. 7th May, a.m. ‡C. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 8th May *6 a. m., Direct LINGA, 2185, Mon. 11th May, 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 7th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 7th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 14th May
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 25th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait, Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
5th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CASTALIA	.. 6388	G. Mitchell	2ad May
ELYSIA	 6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Jul. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

F. CORNAGLIA,
LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted
Further particulrs on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
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AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

CAR AND CAMERA

Busy men and women of to-day are essentially neurotic subjects—not invalids exactly, but more liable to nervous ills than was the case with our forefathers when the circumstances surrounding life were totally different, We are to-day not exactly ill and we are not precisely well, and the only real remedy, we are advised, is to seek a change of air under conditions of healthful environment, healthy employment of mind and body and to seek a large amount of exercise in the open air. Consequently the demand for holidays is to-day greater than ever—not for a complete cessation of work in the form of rest which is sometimes understood to mean sleep, but a period of relaxation from labours which weary and disturb the body and mind.

NOISELESS NAPIER CARS

offer you adequate open air exercise when associated with a Goerz Camera. Both Car and Camera will help considerably to enthuse you into serious perseverence at successful picture making. The Napier car offers you the highest degree of perfection and luxury that motor car construction has attained. It offers you ecstasy of speed, which in the Napier, arises from its equable moving smoothness, as if drawn by an invisible wire. Napier cars offer you the quintessence of calm and quiet enjoyment, free from all that annoys or disturbs the nervous system. The Napier car will give you peace of mind, contentment, comfort and sense of luxurious ease which is difficult to obtain in most cars. The Napier will restore the jaded nerves and fill you with a spirit of cheerfulness which will help to shorten the miles of a long journey.

GOERZ CAMERAS

with a Napier car will be invaluable to those who have ambitions to get beyond the capricious or earlier stages of amateur photography. The car will help you to establish a healthful mind to be followed naturally by the all important artistic perception of the beautiful which nature offers you over every yard of ground. Landscapes, Seascapes, portraiture either single or in group will all help to recreative and intellectual occupation.

Photography undoubtedly appeals to the amateur because it has the advantage of taking us out of doors, where nature gives us ideal beauty appropriate to pictures and in such a wide range of subjects that the amateur needs to trouble very little about rules, as one is more likely to excel solely with practice. With an unencumbered mind therefore about the theory of photography, with a camera of supreme quality like the Goerz cameras, having the best lens and shutter and free from all complications and with the Napier car, known as the "King of Cars" we can say with *Dryden*.

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course.

The car and camera will have provided you with a complete change of occupation. They will have diverted the working of your mind into another channel and they will have released energy in fresh directions thereby strengthening the brain to more efficiently control the body. The highest brain specialists of the world recommend that every man and woman should have a hobby if it is even the mental safety valve of "letters to the Editor column" of the daily newspapers, but the Car and Camera must take the most prominent places in out-of-door hobbies.

MARCKS & Co. Ltd.,
Agents for {NOISELESS NAPIER CARS / GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York.	Tsingtau
	(Cal. U.S.A.).	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3,—4-8—6 per doz.
PAIRIES Rs. 2—3—4-8, per doz.
DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED next July a Graduate strong in English and Mathematics for Herbert High School, Kotah. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with copies of testimonials to The DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 1911

WANTED by a PLEADER an EXPERIENCED CLERK fully conversant with court affairs handsome salary to perfectly competent man. Apply to Box. No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2515.

WANTED—For the Civil Hospital Delhi a European English trained nurse. Pay Rs. 80-4-100, with messing allowance of Rs. 45 p.m. and free quarters. Further details on application. Applications to be sent to the Address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1801

WANTED an Indian Mechanical Draughtsman, no others need apply. Must have either Loco. or Carr. Drawing Office experience. Metre gauge man preferred.

Apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience, to THE LOCO. CARR. & W. SUPDT., J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1800.

WANTED—A middle aged man as TUTOR and COMPANION to Mr. Chotani's children. He must be strong in English and Gujarati. A Parsee or Hindoo with Persian as Second language will be preferred.

Apply sharp personally to Mr. CHOTANI, with certificates at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder, between 4 to 6 p.m. 2503

WANTED on Ist June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games.

Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the

SECRETARY,
1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with sletric lights and fans.—Applyimmediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, an ex-Royal Artillery NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, a man with clerical experience preferred. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. Application should be made in own handwriting stating age with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.

E. TOMKINS, Major, R., A.
Offg. Superintendent,
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.
29th April 1914. 1826

WANTED a Suboverseer on salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. He must have had experience in setting out and measuring engineering, and building work; the supervision of direct and contract labor, preparation of estimates, a good knowledge of English.

Applications, with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience are to be sent by post in sealed cover addressed to the undersigned, not later than 12th May.—J. G. ALEXANDER, Municipal Engineer. 1824.

WANTED.

WANTED—June 15th, JUNIOR LADY ASSISTANTS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER or MISTRESS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

INFORMATION or CONTRACTOR REQUIRED who can make a leaking terrace waterproof. Apply N. M. PATELL, Cumbala Hill, Bombay. 2505

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED—EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Please apply Military Secretary to Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. 2483

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED a SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 45—5—60. Apply with testimonials before 25th May to VICE PRESIDENT Educational Board Pen High School, Pen Dist., Kolaba 2501

WANTED—A MAN preferably a Mohamedan, experienced in agriculture. One knowing also revenue work preferred. Starting pay Rs. (30) with future prospects according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2509

WANTED—SMART ENERGETIC REPORTER, for a bi-weekly Paper (English). Must be a good paragraphist, and able to deal with all round newspaper reporting. Apply "O" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2508

WANTED—For the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal, a fully qualified House Surgeon. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, with furnished quarters.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 1912

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, who may be able to do Correspondence and typing work. Preferrence will be given to him who knows Gujarati as well as Urdoo. Apply sharp personally with certificates to Mr. CHOTANI, between 4 to 5 p.m. at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder. 2503

WANTED AT ONCE for the Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital Srinagar, Kashmir, a fully trained NURSE as Staff Nurse Salary Rs. 100 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the SUPERINTENDENT, Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1912

BLACKSMITHS WANTED, trained in Europe, accustomed to Locomotive work. Pay to fully qualified men up to Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway Company, Jamalpur, R. S. HIGHET, Agent, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, 30th April 1914. 1913

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Mahableshwar, TWO FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on twenty-two acres of freehold land, bungalows always let. Price Rs. 40,000. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

FOR SALE—A substantial corrugated iron Godown, 80' 0" by 30' 0", by 9' 0" high to caves, made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in perfect condition, and fitted with six pairs of doors. For further particulars.—Apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand new "ADLER" Typewriter, No. 15 Model, Foolscap Size, complete. A most splendid machine. Price, Rs. 300. Second-hand Policy Size "HAMMOND" Typewriter, complete. Price Rs. 100. Apply THE PREMIER AGENCY, "Pheroze Building," Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay. 2523

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
J122 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

LONAVLA—TO LET nice furnished cottage with 3 rooms, bath, lavatory and with 3 rooms, bath, lavatory and kitchen. Healthy hill-side location and view. Apply to

H. CLARKE,
c/o Post Master,
2506 Lonavla.

TO BE LET—The Top Floor of "LINDEN HOUSE," Apollo Bunder, with electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 100.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents,
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2519

NOTICES.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY.

AFTER admiring LEACH & WEBORNY'S WINDOWS, is now having a costume made. The Handsome REWARD should be sent to A. Sydney Smith. 2500

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the tenancy of the Institutes, (Canteen, Coffee Shop, Supper Bar and A. T. A.) of the 7th Dragoon Guards. European Firms received preference. Apply to.

P. R. I.,
1914 7th Dragoon Guards, Trimulgherry.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED a CLERK knowing shorthand and typewriting to work temporarily under a Committee in Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 50 per mensem.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 4th May, 1914. 2520

NOTICE.

WANTED a CLERK on the Works establishment on a salary of Rs. 30 per month for work in the Head Quarters Sub-Divisional Office at Nasik. Those who have experience of P. W. D. accounts and routine work in the Sub-Divisional Office only need apply before 15th, May 1914. Preference will be given to those who have passed School Final Examination.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
2517 Nasik District.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NEEMUCH.

To

ALL CREDITORS.

THE Insolvency Petition of BINJOO RAM son of Thandu Ram Agarwal Mahajan of Neemuch Cantonment dated the 6th April 1914, will be heard on 29th July 1914 at 10-0 a.m. in the Court of the District Judge, Neemuch.

A. WIMBERLEY, Major,
District Judge, Neemuch.
Dated Neemuch the 30th April, 1914. 1915

NOTICE.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive sealed tenders (separate for each work) fo rthe works noted below at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on 18th May, 1914.

Name of work	Probable value of work.	Earnest money.	Amount of deposit.
1. Making improvements to Divan Khar, Village Diva, Taluka, Bhivandi ...	Rs. 6,717	500	670
2. Constructing Abkari Inspector's quarters at Umbergaon:	Rs. 5,050	500	500

2. The forms of the tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form to the Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 a.m., to 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on working days except the day of receiving tenders.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Thana District.
Thana, 2nd May, 1914. 1914

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 „	Delhi	„	6.0
5.48 „	Bhatinda	„	23.43
7.21 „	Ferozepore Cantt:	„	22. 9
8.56 „	Lahore Cant: West	„	20.32
11.17 „	Wazirabad	„	17.50
13.30 „	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	„	15.51
12.49 „	Jhelum	„	16.13
15.50 „	Rawalpindi	„	13.32
19.10 „	Nowshera	„	9.47
20.13 „	Peshawar Cantt:	„	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 „	Delhi	„	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27 „	Saharanpur	„	23. 5

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger Trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21.30 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45
21.55 „	Grant Road	„	6. 6
5.11 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0
7.40 „	Ahmedabad	„	17.35
9.40 „	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	„	15.20

H. M. 7.30 7.6 23.45 21.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Muttra Junction as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda ..	Arr:	20.15
6.5 Arr:	Muttra Jn. ..	Dep:	0.20

A Fast Passenger Train will run between Bayana and Agra Fort, connecting with the Up and Down Northern Express trains at Bayana.

Down Northern Express.			Up Northern Express.
H. M.			H. M.
21'0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8'30
21'25	Arr. Agra Fort	Dep.	7'50

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesrons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MAIL AND STATE CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the Gujrat Automobile Transport Co., Ltd., in liquidation.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy, Liquidators of the Gujrat Automobile Transport Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), sell by Public Auctio,n THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Seth Thackersey Moolji's Western India Mill, at Chinchpoogly, near Kala Chowky, Bombay, the following stock and materials belonging to the said Company.

1 Road Locomotive, by Messrs. John Fowler and Co., Ltd.

8 Goods Waggons, 73 feet long by 7 feet wide, 2½ feet height of sides.

2 Passenger coaches, 18 feet long by 6½ feet wide, by Messrs. Dykes and Co., of Calcutta.

1 eight ton single cylinder road-roller.

A lot of rolling stock, spare parts, consisting of piston rings, boiler tubes, bolts, fire bars, boiler pumps, cast and scrape iron, spanners, cans, funnels, etc.

The stock may be inspected on the above said premises any day before the sale.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms the following:—

On account of the underwriters—
14 cases J. and E. Martell's Brandy three stars.

On account of the concerned—
9 cases Cote's claret.

Furniture belonging to a European gentleman comprising of glass door almyrah, dressing tables, easy chair, copying press table, etc.

By order of the concerned—
200 kegs each 28lbs. paints, such as chocolate, lavender, blue, green, olive green, red and other colours.
20 casks each 1 cwt. barettina.

On account of the concerned—
5 cases each 3 gross empty bottles.

On account of the concerned—
50 Japanese silk embroidered sarees.
150 L's hats.
15 chests tea.
1 case 50 dozen Japanese shirts.
1 case glass bead buttons.
1 case padlocks.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of 2 travelling tents, new safes, new sewing machines 1 set harness, second-hand typewriters, etc.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD VALUABLE FURNITURE AT APOLLO BUNDER, WATSON'S ANNEXE, ROOM No. 16.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, Watson's Annexe Hotel, Room No. 16, the property of Mr. J. T. D. Ryon, valuable household furniture, consisting of dining table, chairs, side boards, drawing room suites cabinets, cane chairs, writing tables, picture easel, bed-room suits, Losentate's beds with horse hair mattresses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dinner waggon, hat stand, teapoys, wall brackets, cutlery, crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, strong American iron chests and patent revolving and fitting chair, etc.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 5th May, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 8TH MAY, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Government Central Press and next to our Rooms, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of the sale) valuable plain and carved household furniture bomprising of blackwood large dining table for 24 persons, whatnots, sideboard, blackwood round tables, tapestry, upholstered drawing room sofas, easy chairs, lady's chairs, ottoman, large size English drawing room carpet 20 by 17, dining room chairs, teapoys, pair of open carved old blackwood pier tables, old china flower stands roll top writing table, large meatsafe, iron bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, bentwood reclining chair, baby's sea saw, Reppingille oil cooking stove, etc., etc.

The property of A. B. Price, Esq., of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., Ltd.

The above is on view.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

Large gas stove, large iron cooking stove with chimney set of single harness, crockeryware, etc., etc.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla Club Road in Bungalow No. the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood specially made furniture (by well-known makers) for drawing, dining and bedrooms consisting of dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner-waggons, teapoys, meatsafes, drawing-room rich suits of sofas and chairs lined plush, handsome English hall cabinets, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, corner cabinets, vases, wall and table ornaments, figures clock, rich engravings, new design single and double bedsteads, glass and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, table and hanging lamps, bed-room chest of drawers, revolving book-stands, carpets, writing tables, Curzon, easy and low chairs, bedroom sofas, chiffoniers, screens, rich glass porcelain, and platedware, etc.

Also 3 motor cars, press made victoria, horse, &c.

The property of a gentleman doing away with his house.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 2 days before the sale day.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 5th May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Coy.'s Goods Depot. Colaba, the undermentioned bales of cotton damaged by fire:—

28 bales cotton (Warora to Colaba Inv. No. 70 of 17-11-13), consigned by Pragdas N. to Messrs. Breul and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building Street Nos. 8-10: 2-4:

390 & 38-50 Case Nos. 21: 22: 74.—Memonwada Road & Chunam Kiln Street & Cross Street.

Building Street Nos. 584: 539 & 5: 3: 37-45: Case Nos. 27: 39: 65: Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

Building Street Nos. 513 & 16-22: 21-29 Case Nos. 61: 62: Old Nagpada & Chunam Kiln Cross Street.

Building Street Nos. 509-510: 501-505 Case Nos. 70: 73 Chunam Kiln Street & Cross Iane.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath
6-30 TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY 10
FRANK J. SYDNEY & Co.
The Acrobatic Wonders.
HENRY AND MAY
Comedy Cyclists—Brightest Turn seen in Bombay for Years.
MISS BEATRICE WILLEY
The Sparkling Soubrette with the Sunshine Smile.
A Film Descriptive of The French Revolution.
"THE CHEVALIER DE MAISON—ROUGE"

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-3 PALACE OF VARIETIES 10
BANDMANN-RICKARDS
Circuit and Coliseum Theatres Co., Colombo.
THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME
!! TERRIFIC SUCCESS !!
3 THRILLING ACTS 3
MANUEL DE FRA
Marvellous Balancing Act.
MANUEL DE FRA
World's Champion Balancer.

Last few Nights of
THE CLEMENDOS TRIO
Wonderful Ground Acrobats. New Tricks.

Also last few Nights of
Mr. F. HAWLEY & Co.
"THE BANDIT."
The most Thrilling Sketch ever staged.

TO-NIGHT.—HOCKEY FINAL
Filmed and shewn same day.
DORSETS V GRANT MEDICALS.

The Latest "Star Film" Releases from London.
CHANGE OF PICTURES TO-NIGHT.

"GIGANTIC" PROGRAMME
Will be Presented FRID Y NEXT.
DIRECT FROM LONDON
BERT MARIE SWAN & VESTA
The original "Bill Smith" & "Liza"
In a repertoire of novel and up-to-date creations, including "9 A.M." "Bills Pall" "Twelve Months Later" Coster's "prize" etc. (From all the Principal London & provincial Variety Theatres, including OXFORD & TIVOLI Thea res, London.

NOTE.—Swan and Vesta were presented by the proprietors of "Answers" with the famous Prize Donkey "Baby" winner of over £100 in prizes at the Camden Hippodrome London for being the finest coster exponents on the Vaudeville stage.

MARIE ROBIN (Comedienne) GEO. CAVE (Comedian)

SISTERS HAMILTON. OLIVE WEST.

THE PERRY BROTHERS,

MISS NESTA VERNEY
The Dapper Little Male Impersonator

BERNARD VAUGHAN
(Light Comedian)

BOOK YOUR SEATS "NOW"
Popular Prices:
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

Two Most Thrilling Star Films AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
"Ida: The Queen of the Air"
4000 ft. Long.
AND
"The Lost Illusion."
THE MOST SURPRISING FEATS ON WIRE WITHOUT SAFETY NET.
COMMENCING FROM TO-NIGHT.
Every Saturday & Sunday, Matinee with Valuable Prizes.
5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.
PRICES HALF.

A WOMAN'S DARING FEAT.
JUMPS INTO THE NIAGARA FALLS!
SAVES A DROWNING CHILD!
The most Sensational and Thunderstriking Spectacle ever witnessed, to be seen.
To-Night! At To-Night!
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
In a Unique Picture Drama
"THE DIVER"
Featuring one of the most thrilling acts ever filmed.
TWO OTHER SPLENDID DRAMAS. A BRIGHT AND EXHILERATING PROGRAM. DON'T FAIL TO PAY A VISIT
3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.
Charni Road. FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE. Tel. NO. 1271.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mlle. Marie Vivienne Dagmar

Professor of Deportment
Mimique Theatrale,
Dancing (ancient or modern)
from the
CONSERVATOIRE OF CALCUTTA
NOW IN BOMBAY.

MLLE. DAGMAR will accept pupils for the above subject on the following terms:—

Classes (two lessons weekly) Rs. 15 per month.

Private Lessons (one lesson) Rs. 5.

A course of eight Lessons Rs. 35

The latest dances (including the drawing room Tango) taught. (No steps except those entirely free from all vulgarity are taught.)

All communications until further notice should be addressed to—

MLLE. DAGMAR,
SECRETARY, CONSERVATOIRE,
Co "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp gallns

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER

READ
DR. O. S. MARDEN'S
INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS.

Specially written for men and women who are anxious to achieve an honourable success in the various pursuits of life.

1. Getting On
2. Self-Investment
3. Every Man a King
4. Be Good to Yourself
5. Pushing To The Front
6. Peace, Power and Plenty
7. He Can Who Thinks He Can
8. The Secret of Achievement
9. Young Man Entering Business
10. The Miracle of Right Thought.

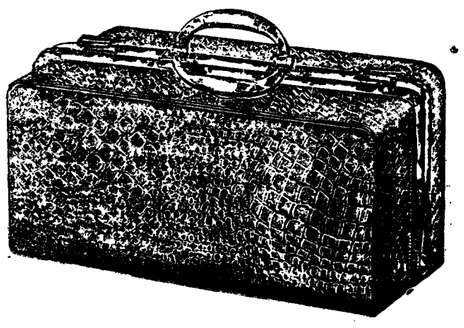
Re. 1-0 each Vol. Postage Extra.
WATCH OUR ADVT. DAILY.
BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY,
PICKET ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.
The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.
his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.
Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.
PETURE FILMS SPECIALITY.
SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.
WE DEAL WITH ALL.
Films arrive weekly by English Mail.
MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED.
Please send your address and we will post regulary to you.
HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.
Head Office, 49, Hornb Road, BOMBY.
R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)
Cables & Telegram "FILMS, BOMBAY."

After the stress and worry of a busy day of the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy

UNRIVALLED VALUE IN INDIA
CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER
SQUARE HAND BAGS.

Dark Tan or Black



Lock in Handle

SOUND QUALITY.
High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

Sizes	16"	18"	20"
Prices	Rs. 16	Rs. 18	Rs. 20

From
SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,
At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 4th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
1 parcel silver	37	London	Hong-Kong.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 17 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

There has been a fair enquiry for T. T. but usance bills continue scarce.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s d.
T. T. ready	1 4
D D. mail	1 4
T T. forward, to June.	1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 3-16
„ „ forward, June	1 4 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1 4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s reads	170¼
Marks „ „	138¼
60 days Hongkong	143⅜
„ „ Shanghai.	194¼
„ „ Japan	149¾

BULLION.

Bar silver in London on Saturday was unchanged at 27 3/16 both for ready and forward. The local Market is quiet but steady at our quotations, with a moderate business doing.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold	24	2	6
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	6	0
1st Settlemen	78	6	0
2nd Se m nt	78	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 1st May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	67*	76,032
B. B & C. I. Railway	32	38,571

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood slightly weak to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-10 gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-9 (sellers) for the 29th May delivery. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 102-9 in a lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost unchanged though the tone of the Market appeared healthy.

Davids changed hands at Rs. 496¼ X.D. and Fazulbhai at Rs. 465. Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,050 Kohinoors improved to Rs. 747½ X.D. Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 212½. Crescent Rs. 112½, Phoenix at Rs. 165 X.D. Swadeshi moved up to Rs. 1450 X.D. Finlays improved to Rs. 302-8. Sun Mill Shares were in demand at Rs. 110.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares dropped to Rs. 200 Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares advanced to Rs. 234 Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 79½ and Deferred improved to Rs. 145 Tata Mills Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 7½ Premium.

Central Provinces Ry. Shares were in request at Rs. 127.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 1,045.

Eastern Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 82½.

Bank of India Shares stood at Rs. 62.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co: (Liverpool):—"Quiet-steady Market; a little continental buying of near positions" (New York):—Continued long liquidation and short selling by local operators."

Gruning: "Market very narrow. No disposition to operate either side."

Private:—"Market dull. There is no demand. It is very difficult to give advice under the present state of affairs, but don't think there is much risk in buying new crop at present prices, while we think we shall be lower in old crop."

Theodore Prices & Co:—"New Crop. It is difficult to give an opinion of the Market under present circumstances."

Hornby Hemelayk:—"Manchester and Wall Street got bearish. Think there is a considerable short interest. We doubt if it is advisable to follow the decline. Think it better to be on the long side. Think distant positions the best purchases."

The American Markets were again a few points down on Saturday, but show no special feature. New Orleans spot was 1/8 lower. At the moment there seems little chance of any considerable movement one way or the other, but purchases of new crops in easy markets are advisable.

In the Local Market there is little change to report. Prices opened slightly easier in some cases than Saturday's close, but with little appreciable difference, except in Bengals for May which were quoted about Rs. 2 lower. There has however been some enquiry for the latter description and at the close the rate is Rs. 190. Little other business has been done for forward delivery, but the closing tone is steady.

For ready cotton there has been an improvement in the demand, exporters to the Continent bring better buyers. The turnover has been fair. Holders are meeting the enquiry.

The following extract is from "The Manchester Guardian" of the 17th April 1914.

There does not seem to be any lack of strength in cotton, which has a sufficiency of the two kinds of support; there is that of trade demand and the speculative demand, which is said to be directed now to certain early positions. The steadiness of cotton while everybody was complaining about trade is one of the bull points, but it is, perhaps, fairly answered by the statistics of forwarding and the estimates of consumption, which take no account of grumbling by those who cannot obtain satisfactory prices. Up to a point—and rather a far point—it seems to make little difference to production whether spinners and manufacturers are making profits or not, and the talk about bad trade appears to be unreal while all the machinery is going. In both spinning and weaving considerable sections of the industry have lately approached the stopping point, but now they have sheered off from this by the help of the renewed demand from India. But the salvation is only half accomplished; orders have been obtained, and the next thing is to have profitable orders.

Easter week is commonly supposed to be a quiet one, and perhaps there is not so much doing as there was, but India is still an active buyer. Grey shirtings, white shirtings, dhooties, and other light fabrics are all in demand, and as manufacturers sell they push their prices gently upwards. All the Indian markets participate, Calcutta having now pretty well got into line with the rest. Jaconets and dhooties have been sold extensively for delivery up to the end of August, and in some cases considerably further. From China we hear little except that auction prices have been rather lower this week, and there is not an adequate demand either for grey staples or finishing goods. Makers of Mexicans and T cloths are finding very little demand, though there is some demand for miscellaneous goods from the Balkan States and Asia Minor. The Home trade rejoices in the present weather, a continuance of which should do great things for it.

BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Price	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
J. G. Bengals	—	—	208	—	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	—	—	190	—	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab	—	—	186	—	„
M. G. Khandeish	—	193	183	—	„
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	—	239	—	—	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	—	236	—	—	„
M.G. Yeotmahl	—	226	—	—	„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pooljaum	—	—	217	—	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair staple"	—	—	204	—	„
Do.	—	—	237	—	January 1915
M.G. Amraoti	—	—	208	—	May
M.G. Broach.	—	—	265	—	„
Do.	—	—	189	177	276 March 1915
M. G. Muttia	—	—	—	—	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	—	—	—	244	„
M. G. Westerns	—	—	—	240	„
M. G. Westerns	—	—	—	235	„
M. G. Compta	—	—	—	256	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Strong
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	7,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price.
M.J.	6.84 unchdg
J.J.	6.74 „
J.A.	6.72 „
A.S.	6.58 — 1
S.O.	6.40 unchgd
O.N.	6.30 „
N.D.	6.24 „
D J.	6.22 „
J.F.	6.21 — 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White. Pessi 85 %	5	15	3	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	14	5	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	8	6	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	1	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	7	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	9	0	R T.

Teelseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p	
Ready	6	8	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p	
Ready	10	1	0	B. T.
May	10	11	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
April May	7	1	0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a	p
Berar	23	4	0
Guzerat	22	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m.

Cotton	16,156 Bales
Wheat	7,983 Cwts.
Linseed	12,262 „
Rape its etc.	4,222 „
Ginne Linseed	464 „
Poppyseed	1,425 „
Groundnuts	2,007 „
Castorseed	5,693 „
Rice	2,736 „
Myrabollams	6,043 „
Cottonseed	21,255 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	2,504 „
Jowar	10,998 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	358 „

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated April 16:—

GOLD.

About £650,000 was received in the form of bar gold, for which demand was rather acute. Not only was more than one Continental country an active buyer, but the shipment for India was of an abnormal size, namely, £306,000. This total exceeds the shipment on March 21st, 1912, which then constituted a record (£295,000) owing to the replacement of £174,500—the previous week's consignment—which lay submerged in the Channel.

As a consequence of competition, the quotation rose to 77/9½ on the 14th instant.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

April 14th, £57,000 in sovereign from Brazil.

April 15th, £30,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

April 14th, £50,000 in sovereigns for Java.

April 14th, £100,000 in sovereigns destination not stated. During the week the net efflux was £63,000.

SILVER.

The tone continues to be good, although buyers have not been much in evidence, owing to the holiday here and abroad.

The absence of much enquiry led to a fall of ½d. to 26 13/16d. on Saturday. The reduction gave an impression to subsequent buyers that the trend of the market was in their favour, and discouraged them from sending orders at higher limits. The quotation has remained at 26 13/16d. throughout the week.

Should the United States of America commence military operations at Vera Cruz, the silver market would be more or less affected, for consignments of silver this country are made via the port in question, and shipments might be suspended for a considerable period in the event of hostilities.

Recent shipments to the Continent have been unusually large. Within about the last three weeks, silver to the value of nearly half a million sterling has been forwarded to Germany, Russia, Belgium etc., chiefly to the first named country.

Figures in taels showing the movements of silver to and from the Port of Shanghai during the last quarter of 1913 are appended:—

Imports:	Bars and Sycee.	Silver Coin.	Total.
Europe and America	3,995,794	29,599	4,025,393
Asia excluding Chinese Rep	663,623	499,686	1,163,309
Chinese Republic	1,039,650	4,092,332	5,131,982
Total	5,699,067	4,621,617	10,320,684
Exports: Europe and America	1,624,000	667	1,624,667
Asia excluding Chinese Rep	2,255,810	465,659	2,731,469
Chinese Republic	6,982,949	3,381,021	10,363,970
Total	10,862,759	3,847,347	14,710,106

Total net export of silver 4,389,422 taels.

These figures show a reverse movement to those for the third quarter of 1913, when the net import of silver was 12,422,180 taels.

The movements of specie are not free in parts of China. For instance, the mail under date of March 28th reports that local regulations in Canton make it illegal to take more than 50 dollars in silver out of that City. The country people do not want more notes, and a lack of silver for spring business is being felt. These facts rather suggest that in normal circumstances a good deal of silver might be absorbed readily upcountry.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consists of £5,430,000 in sycee or currency—an increase of £55,000.—and of £80,000 in bars—a decrease of £15,000.

The stock in Bombay is unchanged. The offtake up-country is slightly better at 100/140 bars a day.

A shipment of £12,000, was made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are 1/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
April 11, 26 13/16 cash, 26 13/16 2 mos.
April 14, 26 13/16 cash, 26 13/16 2 mos.
April 15, 26 13/16 cash, 26 13/16 2 mos.
April 26, 26 13/16 cash, 26 13/16 2 mos.
Average for the week. 26.812 cash, 26.812 2 mos.
Bank Rate, 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9½.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 83 each.
THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 45 each.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,
35-37, APOLLO STREET.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

A FIRMER TONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 4.

The Calcutta Share Market to-day opened with a firmer tone. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bhalgora 26½; Bhuskajuri 18¼; Jumoni 4¾; Raneegunge 21; Reliance 36½; Sendra 13½; Sutikdih 11½.

Tea,—Central Cachar 94½; Durreing 42; Phoenix 46.

Jute,—Delta (ord) 126½; Kharpah (pref) 103.

Railway:—Bankpura-Damodar River 2½ prem.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	14%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	..	4½%	20
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	5
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	..	16½
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	As. 7½	26
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	10
Standard Banks Rs. 50 P	..	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	..	..	280
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
The Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30	..	10%	35
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15
Punjab National Bank	do.	10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank (£ 12½ A)	Mar.	8%	£22-1-2
(£12½ B)	..	8%	£21-1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	615

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Brent's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingoles	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Oct.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	..	7%	2 6¼ 170
Kanganum	Sept.	30	190
Mahmudpura Ct.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	845
New Berar	Oct.	40	525
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	635
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	133

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	May-Oct.	25	846XD
Alliance	..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	30 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	..	25	630XD
Bombay United	..	Apl.-Nov.	20	470XD
Century	..	Apl.-Oct.	8	230
Central India	..	Apl.-Nov.	50	1835XD
China	..	Mar.-Sep.	45	585
Chinoi Silk	..	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1420
Coronation Mills	..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	..	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	..	April	50	575
Crescent	..	Apl.-Sep.	6	111½XD
Currimbhoy	..	do.	10	212½XD
David	..	May-Nov.	20	495XD
Edward Sasson	..	..	10	170
Emperor Edward	..	..	25	440
Empress	..	Mar.-Sep.	..	110
Fazulbhoy	..	Apl.-Oct.	20	465XD
Framjee Petit	..	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,380
Finlay Mills	..	..	10	302½
Gold Mohur	..	..	25	525
Hindustan	..	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	..	do.	25	300
Hyderabad	..	do.	60	1250
Imperial Cotton	..	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing	..	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	..	May-Dec.	6	142-8
James Greaves	..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	..	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Baloo	..	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610	..	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatau	..	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	..	Apl.-Aug.	25	745XD
Laksmi Cotton	..	April.	60	1,075XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,040
Madras United	..	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Maneckjee Petit	..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,775
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	..	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,385
Nawab of Cambay	..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	..	Apl.-Oct.	8	215
New City of Bombay	..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1000XD
Pioneer	..	Apl-Sep	8	165XD
Presidency	..	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	..	April	Yr. 50	725
Sassoon Silk	..	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	..	June-Dec.	150	5,050
Simplex	..	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	..	May-Nov.	40	1070XD
Sun	..	..	Nil	112½
Surat Rice Mill	..	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	..	Apl.-Sep.	10	260
Swadeshi	..	May-Oct.	65	1,440XD
Tata Mills O Rs. 50	..	New	New	7½Premium
„ „ 5% P. Rs. 50	..	New	New	Par
Textile	..	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,210
Vishnu Cotton O. 7 % P	..	..	Nil	360
	..	..	Nil	630
Western India	..	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	..	April	15	24

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133XD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	150XD
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July	4%	127
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100	..	4%	122
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100	..	4%	108
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	161
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	582½XD
Upper Sind Light Rly.	..	4%	126XD

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year§
Alcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	6	125
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	August	Nil	6¼
Bamankua	..	..	3
Backbay Bath	..	..	35
Badham Pile	July.	7	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	25
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	..	35	895
Bombay Electric	Feb.-Aug.	6%	179
Supply and T. Co., Ltd		5%	234
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	35	880XD
Bo. Land and Building	..	Rs. 25	500
Bo. B.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	202
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	257½
Central I. M. Co., Ltd.	April.	1	22XD
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50	..	42½	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150	..	..	137-8
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	Dec.	Nil	12
Indian Cotton Oil Company (Old 100 / New / Issue 75 / 7% P. 100)	June / .. / .. / Oct.-July	Nil / .. / Nil. / ..	105 / 75 / 155
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	182
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50	do.	10%	52
Katni Cement Ordy, 100	..	..	83
„ Deffd 40	..	..	76
„ Pref. 100	..	..	96
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12½	162
Karraches Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	8	93XD
Marsland Pr. Co., O.	..	Nil	70 Nom.
Marsland Price Co., P.	Apr Nov.	7%	64
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs 3½	85
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April	30%	525
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	30
Port Canning Co.,	..	45	862½
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.,	April	17½%	18¾
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	79
Soundy & Co.,	..	Nil	70 nom
Tata Iron and Steel (O. / D. & P.)	Jan. / .. / July	..	79½ / 145 / 156
Tata Hydro Electric O Rs. 800	Jan.	4%	1045
P 7% Rs. 800	..	4%	905
Thacker & Co.,	May	34%	210
Telephone Co.,	April	Rs. 3	78XD
Treacher & Co.,	July	15	480

FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.
NUCOLINE.
Vegetable Butter-Ghee!
Nucoline is cheaper and purer than Bombay Ghee. It is used all over the world by Hotels, Confectioners, Biscuit Manufacturers and thousands of families.
Analysed by the Bombay Municipality and declared to be pure and wholesome.
PRICE Rs. 3-8-0 FOR A 7-Lb Tin.
Sole Agents—BAHMUKAND RAY & CO.
Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:-Shroff Bros. Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 4th.
3rd S.S Penhallow — Home — Cardiff Apr. 4
S.S. Kalimba — Webb — Newport Apr. 7
S.S. E F. Ferdinand — Leva — Trieste via Karachi Apr. 10
S.S. Elgin — Potts — Moulmein Apr. 18
S.S. Barala — Holysak — Busreh Apr. 21
S.S Java Maru — Fuchigama — Kobe Mar. 25
4th S.S. Samoset — Heath — San Francesco Apr. 10
S.S. Kola — King — Busreh Apr 25
S.S. Pundua — Handcock — Durban Apr. 16
R.I.M.S. Investigator — Hickinson — Mergin Apr. 12
H.M.S. Swiftsure — Nugent, — Karachi Apr. 30

DEPARTURES.

May 4th.
S. S. Linga — Cuthush — Karachi
S. S. Itonus — Carey — Calcutta and Australia
S. S. Exford — Donovan — Antwerp and Hull
S.S. Austria — Cosulich — Trieste

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday.
S. S Buyo Maru — Kametaka — Rangoon
S. S Dargai — Donovan — Dieppe and Dunkirk

The following* vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer — Sypney — for — Marseilles
" — Barala — for — Persian Gulf
" — Java Maru — for — Kobe etc.

* To Arrive.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura, Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore, on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru, left Singapore for Moji on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette, with the Outward Mails of the 24th ultimo left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

S.S. Penhallow:—The steamer Penhallow, 2106 tons, Captain J. How, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, which port she had left on April 4, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Kalimba:—The steamer Kalimba, 3177 tons, Captain W. B. Webb, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newport, which port she had left on April 7, with a general cargo.

S.S. E. F. Ferdinand:—The A L S N Coy's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3906 tons, Captain P. A. Leva, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste via Karachi, which port she had left on April 10, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S.S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2442 tons, Captain I. G. Potts, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein, which port she had left on April 18, with a general cargo and rice.

S .S. Barala:—The B. I. S N Coy's steamer Barala 1899 tons, Captain T. V. Holysake, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2874 tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had left on March 25, with a general cargo.

S.S. Somerset:—The steamer Someset, 3302 tons, Captain A. R. Heath arrived in harbour yesterday from San Francisco, which port she had left on April 10, with a cargo of petroleum.

S.S. Kola:—The B. I. S, N, Coy's steamer Kola, 513 tons, Captain G. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 25, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Pundua 2126 tons, Captain W. Handcock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on April 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Itonus:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Itonus, 3401 tons, Captain H. Carey, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Australia, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Exford:—The steamer Exford, 2804 tons, Captain W. C. Donovan, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo

S. S. Austria:—The A L S N Coy's steamer Austria, 4872 tons, Captain M. D. Cosulich sailed yesterday for Trieste, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line s.s. Scindia, Homeward bound, arrived at Suez early morning on the 3rd instant.

P DOCK.

Monday May 4th, 1914,

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Cleopatra	Nardo	A. L. S. N. Co
B Marsgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
C & R Othello	Turn	J. F. & Co.
D. & E. Chakrata	Macfadyan	W. M. & Co
F. Grostafels	Schneider	W. & A. G. & Co
G Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
H Khosrou	Hannah	T. M & Co
M Begum	Atkin	W. M & Co
N. Carlston Water	Simmson	T. M. & Co
O Dugal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co.
P Adalia	Parry	V. P. & Co
Q Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Oranmoor	Moffet	D. N. & Son
2 Colonial	Whidborne	K N & Co
3 Clan Ferguson	Jones	W. & A. G & Co
4 Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M & Co
5 Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
7 wartura	Coull	W. A. G. & Co
8 Red Italia	Pesnett	Rubattino Line
9 City of Baroda	Mason	K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13 Rhodesia	Couch	
14. cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Havraise	Saluds	J.M. & Co
16 Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O S N Co
5 St. Veronica	Stabb	
6 ganca	Garwood	P. & O S. N & Co
7 Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
10. Tauyabi	Kaas A. M.	Ieew & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co

H. W, A, D.

Bahrein	Tornel	Arab Steamer
Samoset	Heath	S. O. & Co,

OFFSIDE.

M Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemore	Kabel	T. Jeewanjee & Co
Buyo Maru	Morias	S. W. & Co
Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co.
Clan Macneil	Higgens	T. M. & Co
Clan Macdougall	Price	J F & Co
Clematis	Jues	T. M. & Co
Corinda	Prevards	W. & A. G & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
Den of Rwaite	White	K. N & Co
Etonian	Davies	T. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	L. S. N. Co
Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G. & Co
Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	W. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Java Maru	Fushiguri	O. S. K.
Kalimba	Webb	M.
Kola	King	M. M & Co
Manin	Rennary	V. P & Co
Parlak	Gattes	I. B. P & Co
Penhallow	Horne	
Pundua	Handcock	M. M & Co
Queen Amelie	Mackay	W. & A. G. & Co
Reichenfels	Kishazin	W & A. G. & Co
Rhodesia	Christ	Cuthbert
Rosalia	Richter	W. & A. G. & Co
Salamis	Porter	P. & O. S. N Co
Silverdale	Mc Leod	
Zoroastrian	Ostrorn	A. Y & Co

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

Dust storms are reported from West Punjab, thunderstorms from many other parts of the country but chiefly from the Peninsula. The most important falls are:—Tavoy three-quarters, Tezpur and Simla one inch; Ambala, Aurangabad, Mysore and Bellary a half; Mercara and Ootacamund one; Kodaikanal one and a half; Excess of temperature continues in North-west India, mainly, owing to very high night temperature. The following unusually high minimum readings are reported:—Jacobabad ninety-three, Multan ninety, Delhi, Agra and Sirsa eighty-six.

Forecast:—Increase of thunderstorms in North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.38 inch of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the east Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Multan and normal or in excess at other stations. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is above normal also at Delhi and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess at Indore, Deesa and Rajkot but in defect at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar; Akola has had 0.10" and Amraoti 0.33." Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Thundershowers have been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0.12", Aurangabad 0.45", Nizamabad 0.26" and Hyderabad 0.27". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ahmadnagar and Malegaon; night tmperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall due generally to thunderstorms has been nearly general in the Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad and Berar, and local in the south Bombay Deccan and the east Punjab.

Local thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, the Deccan and Hyderabad. Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the region to the north of latitude 20 degree N. with the exception of Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on MONDAY, the 4th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95.8	83.6	68	..	11.55	..
Do (3rd)	91.1	77.7	70	..	4.54	0.61
Jask	102.6	88.5	45	..	2.41	0.47
Muskat	102.6	88.5	45	..	2.41	—1.29
Do (3rd)	102.6	88.5	45	..	2.41	—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.4	89.8	34	..	1.88	0.17
Rawalpindi	101.3	73.3	44	..	15.77	5.64
Lahore	109.7	85.4	60	..	4.49	0.71
Sirsa	109.1	86.4	45	..	2.99	0.98
Ambala	103.7	73.5	88	0.38	3.63	—2.28
Delhi	105.4	86.0	39	..	1.56	—1.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.6	85.9	48	..	0.88	—0.94
Mainpuri	107.7	82.1	39	..	2.79	0.26
Jhansi	108.1	85.0	26	..	1.47	—0.48
Cawnpore	104.2	80.3	53	..	2.08	—0.14
Allahabad	107.3	82.2	42	..	2.17	—0.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	120.3	92.8	35	..	2.45	1.17
Karachi	88.0	78.5	81	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer	108.4	86.4	32	..	2.73	1.20
Jaipore	109.1	88.1	25	..	0.87	—0.76
Kotah	112.0	86.6	28	..	1.20	—0.09
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104.2	78.2	76	..	1.01	—0.43
Dwarka	87.9	79.8	83	..	0.38	—0.31
Veraval	84.1	78.5	89	..	0.11	—0.38
Rajkot	110.1	75.2	68	..	0.08	—0.47
Bhavnagar	105.0	80.2	74	..	0.04	—0.65
Surat	94.1	80.8	72	..	0.04	—0.35
Ahmedabad	104.8	78.9	63	..	0.00	—0.34
Deesa	113.0	80.6	64	..	0.16	—0.38
Neemuch	105.7	79.0	54	..	0.56	—0.36
Indore	106.8	80.3	38	0.05	0.75	—0.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104.9	78.5	45	..	7.48	4.62
Saugor	105.2	80.0	27	..	2.20	—0.42
Hoshangabad	106.9	79.4	36	..	2.52	0.61
Khandwa	110.8	77.8	41	..	0.30	—1.00
Akola	110.2	79.0	36	0.10	1.16	—1.05
Amraoti	108.7	75.6	55	0.38	2.46	0.15
Nagpur	100.2	79.0	39	..	5.00	1.89
Chanda	103.3	79.8	62	..	4.39	1.92
Raipur	103.2	78.1	50	..	4.71	1.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.3	81.4	78	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	94.9	81.1	65	..	..	—0.84
Mormugao	89.9	80.1	76	..	0.38	—1.72
Karwar	91.5	80.0	81	..	0.03	—2.47
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.8	78.1	36	..	0.08	—0.96
Ahmednagar	106.9	74.1	43	..	0.22	—1.75
Poona	104.3	73.7	52	..	0.04	—1.73
Sholapur	105.6	77.2	48	..	0.28	—1.98
Bijapur	102.4	73.1	76	0.12	0.44	—1.93
Belgaum	93.8	69.5	64	..	2.54	—1.59
Aurangabad	107.3	72.8	56	0.45	0.54	—1.22
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.3	78.7	61	0.26	0.78	—2.18
Hyderabad	99.8	72.8	81	0.27	0.73	—2.54
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.5	76.9	71	..	2.18	—2.90
Calicut	92.8	79.7	83	0.02	5.07	—6.34
Cochin	91.9	76.9	75	0.02	5.91	—11.40
Colombo	89.2	74.3	91	..	39.20	—0.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.8	80.7	76	..	1.01	—6.58
Bellary	105.2	72.5	85	0.57	1.40	—2.09
Cuddapah	101.6	70.5	91	0.22	4.89	—0.53
Madras	93.2	79.7	82	..	30.78	9.70
Bangalore	95.6	70.3	68	..	4.18	—1.79
Coimbatore	99.0	75.1	68	..	4.87	—2.90
Trichinopoly	100.5	81.2	78	..	11.94	0.40
Negapatam	95.0	81.7	78	..	53.59	23.30

S.S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3247 tons, Captain G. Kametaka, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Dargai:—The steamer Dargai, 2279 tons, Captain F. Donovan, will sail to-day for Dieppe and Dunkirke, with a general cargo

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.808
Temperature of Air	..degrees	85.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	79.4
Dew Point	.. ..	77.2
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3.2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	91.3
Minimum do do	.. ..	80.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW. SSW. W. WNW. SSW.	
Movement of Wind do — —		miles 139

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
M	4	m 5 29	23 10	4	m 0 4	20 7
		6 28 a	25 9		m 11 29	19 0
TU	5	m 6 58	24 6	5	m 6 13	19 6
		7 32 a	26 2		0 57 a	19 0
W	6	m 8 18	25 9	6	m 2 3	18 1
		8 29 a	26 9		2 11 a	18 9
TH	7	m 9 20	27 2	7	m 2 49	16 7
		9 20 a	27 4		3 2 a	18 3
F	8	m 10 14	28 5	8	m 3 33	15 3
		10 8 a	27 9		4 4 a	18 0
S	9	m 11 3	29 6	9	m 4 16	14 3
		10 54 a	27 11		4 53 a	17 10
S.	10	m 11 51	30 1	10	m 4 59	13 7
		11 39 a	27 10		5 41 a	17 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	4 (Monday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2 m.
,,	5 (Tuesday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2 m.
,,	6 (Wednesday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2 m.
,,	7 (Thursday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 2 m.
,,	8 (Friday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
,,	9 (Saturday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
,,	10 (Sunday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51-9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m.; Ful Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 8h 24 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th May 1914 was 30·01 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN SUMATRA

Sumatra is not the only country in the world where traces of what sociologists call the "Matriarchate," the rule of the mother, are still plainly visible. But the Menangkabau, a tribe in the interior with whom the Dutch in recent years have had closer relations, probably afford the most striking example of the customs so denoted; and an interesting account of this peculiar people is given in "Harper's Magazine" by Mrs. Carrie Catt. The women own the land and the houses; family names descend in the female line; and mothers are the sole guardians of their children.

The head of the house is called the Indua, and as such she controls the family property. At her death her property and authority pass to her eldest daughter, and in the event that there is no daughter, to the daughter of her eldest brother. In case the absence of daughters renders the inheritance too complicated, a girl may be adopted, but she must, in order to continue the family name and property, be a member of the same family. When a girl marries, a piece of land is assigned to her, and her husband is expected to aid her in its cultivation. As a matter of fact, men do little agricultural work.

In former times, since the women controlled the land and carried the family pocket-book, the husbands made no contribution toward the family expenses. Instead, the men were supported by their wives and received their pocket-money as a gift from them. Now, many men have attained "economic independence" through the opening of new occupations and business opportunities brought about by the Dutch occupancy, and such men are expected to bring a gift of food, clothing or money to their wives upon the occasion of each visit. No law compels this attention, but popular opinion has thus far done its perfect work, and few men avoid the obligation.

As social intercourse is as free as in America, young people fall in love in a natural way and make their own choice of matrimonial partners; but when the choice is made negotiations between the parents of the young couple begin, and the price which the bride shall pay for the husband is determined.

£40,000 A MONTH FOR PRIVACY.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, sen., the "Oil King," who recently successfully fought off the Cleveland tax supervisors when they wished to collect the enormous sum of £2,500,000 on his estate, which they held to be of the value of £180,000,000, is now to suffer annoyance in a form which is peculiarly offensive to him, says the Chicago correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Adjoining his beautiful estate at Forest Hill, in Cleveland, is a 48-acre tract of land, belonging to a company. Workmen have been busy for the past week in marking off building lots, and before long a small city of little homes for working men will spring up almost at the doors of the richest man in the world.

Some time ago Mr. Rockefeller was in negotiation for the purchase of this land, but refused to pay the price demanded. Now he will have a horde of "just common folk" for neighbours. He is peculiarly sensitive to his surroundings, and will probably make renewed efforts to buy out the land company.

HOME RULE.

A FRENCH, A GERMAN, AND AN AMERICAN VIEW.

It is always interesting to know how others view the Ulster situation, and the following extracts will be read with interest just now:

An article in the "Journal des Debats" may interest our readers as showing the view of the Irish question that is held by a well-known French journalist:

From what I have seen and heard (says the writer) the conviction is growing, even among Unionists, that it is now impossible to prevent the passage of the Home Rule Bill. All that they can reasonably hope to exact is an extension of the guarantees claimed by Ulster either by an extension of the period of exclusion or by the adoption of a federal solution for the whole of the United Kingdom—a sort of delegation by the Imperial Parliament of certain of its attributes and powers to provincial assemblies, local and national.

The Liberals are not far from sharing this view; but the difficulty of a solution in this way comes from the Nationalists who insist on the advisability of Ireland which is one and ought to remain one. The controversy always comes back to that, and some people say that if the two English parties could come to an agreement which would be fair to Ulster, the Nationalists faced with the alternative of accepting this solution or seeing Home Rule indefinitely postponed, would submit.

But it is conceivable, adds the writer prudently, that, given the Irish temperament, it would be unwise to count on their submission.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" also prints an article on the Irish question which is a fair sample of German opinion:

It is remarkable (says the writer) how the situation has changed. A little while ago it was said that the passage of the Bill would lead to dangerous scenes in the House of Commons. But now everything is quite quiet, and the question has been dealt with in a business-like spirit. The Opposition have strongly impressed their views on the House, and their leader, Mr. Bonar Law, has again warned the Government of civil war. But all this was done in a very quiet fashion, and without passion, and the Opposition have declared that they are willing to make every sacrifice to prevent civil war. However, the two proposals that the Leader of the Opposition put forward, namely, prolonged exclusion for Ulster if she does not want to come in, and a General Election, are very difficult for the Government to accept. For the leader of the Irish Party, Mr. Redmond, has made it clear that the Nationalists will in no way agree to an indefinite exclusion of Ulster. That we can well understand, for if Ireland is deprived of her most prosperous province, it will be difficult for her to obtain financial independence, or to carry on a Home Rule Government in the complete sense of the word. On the other hand, Ireland could hardly set herself against a decision of the entire people either in a Referendum or at a General Election, if it happened to fit in with the wishes of Ulster. It will be difficult for Mr. Asquith, with all his ability, to find a way out of these conflicting interests and demands. At the same time the general inclination for an agreement seems to have gained ground even with the Opposition. It may have learnt, somewhat late, it is true, the danger of its passionate agitation. For the rest, Parliament will meet again after Easter. After the holidays the Premier will take his seat again, and then perhaps the contest will come to a rapid conclusion, whichever it may be, a compromise or a perilous issue.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" believes that the question will be settled by the good sense of both parties. It cannot believe that the genius of British statesmanship will fail at this crisis.

Finally we quote the following from the "New York Independent":

The conflict is at the present moment on the face of it over Home Rule. Before that it was over the right of the House of Lords to use its veto power for purposes of partisan warfare. Before that it was over the question of taxation.

But fundamentally and through it all the real struggle is between aristocracy and democracy, between the rights of property and the rights of man. The Opposition has now used its last weapon, the aristocratic control of the Army. Its frantic efforts can hardly stay, at this late date, the coming of Home Rule. Until the country shifts its allegiance from the Coalition which represents democracy and social justice to the party that represents aristocracy and the special interests of property, his Majesty's Opposition can have no hope of becoming the Ministers of the Crown. Especially will the Opposition fight a fruitless battle until it finds some leadership to match that of the staesman who has left the House of Commons until, in his words, "my constituents shall have given their approval of my acceptance" of the additional office of Secretary for War.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

In connexion with the report of the Civil Service Commission, it may be recalled that it was mainly due to Mr. Gladstone's influence that the Civil Service was first thrown open to competition, says the "Westminster Gazette." As Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time of the Crimean war, he was chiefly responsible for the appointment of the Civil Service Commission in 1855, which first inaugurated the principle of competitive examination. Mr. Gladstone had much opposition to encounter, even among his own colleagues. Lord John Russel wrote to him: "I hope no change will be made, and I certainly must protest against it." Robert Lowe, both then and afterwards in 1870, was one of the most ardent advocates of "democratising" the Civil Service. This was one of the few questions in which Mr. Gladstone found an active ally in Lord Palmerston, who, as Foreign Secretary, had introduced many reforms in the administrative system of the Foreign Office. In 1870 Mr. Gladstone's own Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, strongly opposed the further reforms of that year.

TWENTY YEARS A RECLUSE.

"HERMIT OF TEDDINGTON" INTERVIEWED.

The "Hermit of Teddington," an aged man who has lived alone in a small house in the riverside suburb for the last twenty years— ever since he was disappointed in love, according to local report— was interviewed in his mysterious retreat by a representative of "The Standard." The sanitary inspector of the local council has sought many times in vain for a similar privilege, and on the ground that he considers that the house requires examination the council have decided to take the necessary legal steps to obtain admission. The "hermit" has thrown down the the gage of defiance.

"The Standard" representative tapped on the rusty knocker and waited. For twenty years silence has been the sole reply to such calls from without, but this time there was a faint responsive rustle in the passage, and the door slowly opened to the extent of two inches. The patriarchal head of the hermit, whose name is Mr. W. H. Nunn, appeared in the gap. A few words of explanation, and he invited the visitor to enter, quickly closing the door again behind him.

The old man, white-haired and white-bearded, was in a dressing-gown and slippers. The floor of the dark passage in which he stood had gaps in it where the boards had rotted and fallen in. From the blackened ceilings hung huge festoons of spiders' webs, dimly visible in the gloom, and everything was covered with a thick pall of dust.

AN OFFICIAL "IMPERTINENCE."

Mr. Nunn proved himself a courteous and cultivated host. "I will not have the sanitory inspector in my house," he said. "It is an impertinence to make such a demand. I use the front room as a store-room, and I sleep at the back because it is quieter. Surely I am entitled to do what I like in my own house. I will resist the council's demands on principle and take the case to law if necessary. I have had many disappointments, and now I want to live out my life in my own way."

Mr. Nunn went on to speak of his earlier days, when at the age of 18 he became the controlling power in the firm of H W. Nunn and Co., who, he claims, were the first people to manufacture lace in this country.

"In those days," he said, "I had 150,000 men under me, and I worked sometimes 16 hours a day." When he was a captain of industry Mr. Nunn found time to cultivate his literary and scholary tastes, and knew Harriet Martineau and other famous writers of the day, but grief and disappointments have weighed him down, and 20 years ago he shut out the world to spend his remaining days in reading, writing and studying. He spoke of Keats and Shelley and recited lines from Milton with a fine fire in his scholarly voice. "I am very busy," he said, "writing and studying mechanical inventions, and rarely sleep more than five hours a day."

Although he has been much tired by ill-health, Mr. Nunn remains intellectually vigorous, and spoke proudly of his wonderful memory. The boy who undertakes little necessary errands for him receives handsome gifts, and the "hermit" is regarded locally as a very generous and wonderfully clever man, and they make a point of not attempting to disturb his privacy.

IF G. K. C. WERE A MAGISTRATE.

If I were a magistrate—well, I suppose I should resign. That is the only quite practical course I can conceive of if I were a magistrate. But if, by some frantic fixity in the circumstances, if "forced by fate and haughty Juno's unrelenting hate," I were a magistrate, I should try to teach my fellow-magistrates a little common-sense. At present, I think, they make what is, perhaps, the biggest human blunder that can be made—they manage to be dignified and undignified at the same time. I do not blame a Judge for assuming a black cap when it is part of the terrible task he has to perform in the law court. I do not blame a Judge for assuming a black face, if it is part of some joke he is having with his own friends at a fancy-dress ball. But if he sat on the Bench and wore the black cap and the black face together. I should venture to call it indecent. I would always be in favour of treating courts of justice with respect; it seems to me, as a friend of public freedom, the only ground on which we can expect them to be respectable. If they are courts of justice, we ought to accept their solution within the limits of sanity. And if they are not courts of justice we ought not to accept it at all. As things are I should say that the people who most frequently forget the very existence of a court of justice are the Justices. A prolix and not necessarily unpleasant old gentleman often talks in the judgment seat as if he were talking in his own smoking-room arm-chair. I think it is the Judges who generally induge in contempt of court.—G. K. Chesterton, in "The Illustrated London News."

FOOTBALL FAMILIES.

FATHER AND TEN SONS BEAT "ALL BROTHERS" TEAM.

Two football teams, each composed of members of one family, played a match at Willsbridge, near Bristol. On one side were eleven Hunts, of Pucklechurch, all brothers, and on the other eleven Millers, of Brislington, composed of a father and ten sons. The latter won by one goal to nil. The ages of the Hunts total 216, and those of the Millers 314.

On the same ground ten years ago eleven Wrens opposed a team of local referees, three generations scoring for the family, who won. The Wren who then kicked off was either father, grandfather, or great-grandfather to some member of the side.

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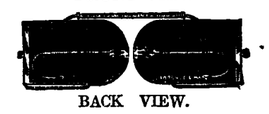

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Colaba Cotton Fires Inquiry Committee, 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Vacation Sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... Marathon ..... Bergen.
Overture .... Morning Noon of Night... Suppe.
Valse ..... Vision of Salome ..... Joyce.
Suite ... By the Light of the Polar Star ...Souza.
Song ... Love Come from Fairyland ... Lincke.
Selection from the Count of Luxembourg Lehar.
Serenade ..... Birthday ..... Lincke.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play this evening a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, commencing at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.).

March ..... Cullinan ..... Hudson.
Selection ..... The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan.
Valse ..... Charming ..... Joyce.
(a) Dance of Dervishers
(b) Pas Seul of Cleopatra from Ballet ..... Egyptien ..... Luigini.
(a) Melodie, (b) Minuet ..... Paderewski.
Selection ..... Cavilleria Rusticana ...Mascagni.
Tango ..... La Gittanette ..... Valverde.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

325.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Wednesday 6th, "G" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 7th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 8th, "A" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 9th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-15 a.m.
Sunday 10th, "F" Company Prize Shoot. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m. Intending Competitors to give in their names to Head-Quarters by Friday the 8th instant to enable rifles to be taken down to the Range.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mathuradas Morarji, a cloth merchant residing at Kalbadevi, and having a shop at Morarji Goculdas Market, has reported to the police that he left six cases of shirtings outside his shop on Sunday and one case, valued at Rs. 725, disappeared in the evening.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

At an inquest held yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, on the body of Vadilal Vithaldas, a Hindu who met with a fatal accident on Sunday afternoon when attempting to board a moving tramcar near the Fort Market, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Velji Lalji, a Hindu aged 55.

The deceased was found lying unconscious on his bed on Sunday morning, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day.

The evidence showed he had been ailing for some time past, and had complained of a pain in his stomach. To alleviate this pain he had purchased a quantity of opium, which he swallowed. This caused his death The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning but whether the opium was taken with intent to poison himself or cure himself, there was nothing to show.

THE LEGAL INSURANCE CO.

With reference to a paragraph appearing in yesterday's issue under the heading "A Sign of the Times," we are informed by Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the local agent of the Legal Insurance Company, that the Company had been considering withdrawing from several foreign fields, and decided to withdraw from Bombay as long ago as February 12th last. This was fully six weeks before the big fire of March 23rd so that, Mr. Sethna say's, it is incorrect to describe as "A Sign of the Times," the fact that the office had ceased its Bombay connection.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Monday, there were recorded in Bombay 41 attacks and 52 deaths from plague and 4 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 141, as compared with 116 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 116 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Khara Talao 6, Byculla 5, Sion 3, Parel 3, Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Fanaswadi 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Tarwadi 2, Sewri 2, Worli 2, Tardeo 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Girgaum 1, Walkeshwar 1, Kumbharwada 1, Market 1, Dongri 1, Umarkhadi 1, Chukla 1, and Esplanade 1. On Saturday last 1,789 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers 146 of them being found to be plague-stricken. "A" Ward contributed 10 rats of the latter kind "B" Ward 43, "C" Ward 41, "D" Ward 10, "E" Ward 39, "F" Ward 1and "G" Ward.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS,

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

CHARGE AGAINST A BROTHER FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Popatlal Bhawanishunker Vyas with kidnapping his sister named Jivibai, a minor, aged about 12, from the lawful guardianship of her sister's husband, Fulshunker Sadashunker, a hotel-keeper, residing at Foolguli.

The complainant's case was that the girl Jivibai was married to Jethalal Harjivan, aged about 12, who was the brother-in-law of the complainant, Fulshunker. It was alleged against the accused that on the night of the 30th April, he went to the complainant's house and took his sister away, saying he wanted to take her to a theatre. He, however, took her to a railway station and sent her to her father's place in Kathiawar, in company with a friend of his. As the girl did not return home, the complainant informed the police, and the girl was stopped at the Vadhvan station and brought back to Bombay.

The girl said she was ill-treated by the complainant and she did not wish to live at the same place as he. She had complained to her brother, the accused, who thereupon sent her to her parents in Kathiawar.

The accused said the girl came to his place off and on and complained of ill-treatment at the hands of the complainant. He wanted to protect her, and therefore took her away to send her to her parents, and for that purpose he had told the complainant a lie.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, who defended the accused, argued that in the Hindu law, a sister's husband could not be a lawful guardian.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, who appeared for the complainant, submitted that it was a lawful guardianship.

His Worship held that it was a mistake of facts and upheld Mr. Kanuga's contention that it was not a lawful guardianship. He acquitted the accused, and ordered that the girl should be sent to the Seva Sadan, and there looked after till she became of age, the expenses to be borne by her husband. His Worship directed Mr. Chimanlal to see that the girl was received at the Seva Sadan.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST,

CALCUTTA ACCOUNTANT ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Raichand Nathu, alias Mohanlal Hargovind with criminal breach of trust in expect of Rs. 20,000.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 24th April, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal received information that the accused had been hiding during the day time and moving about at night in 1st. Carpenter Street to conceal his indentity. A watch was kept and the accused was arrested on the morning of the 25th ultimo. The enquiries made showed that the accused, who was employed as a cashier and book-keeper in the firm of G. M. Birla and Co., Clive Street, Calcutta, had it was alleged committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20,000 entrusted to him, and had absconded with it to Jetpur and other places in Kathiawar. The manager of the firm was communicated with, and he came down to Bombay, and identified the accused.

His Worship ordered the case to be transferred to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta.

GHARRY WALLAH ASSAULTED.

CASE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Oscar Murray, a European was yesterday, charged by Inspector Shaw, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, at Mazagon, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Myaji Mehta, a hack victoria driver.

The complainant alleged that on Sunday afternoon, he drove a gentleman from the Docks to Albion Place, Byculla. He was given a rupee and was asked for four annas back, the legal fare being twelve annas. The complainant said he had no change on him and so the gentleman took the rupee and went inside the house without paying him. The complainant called to him for his fare, when Murray, the accused, came out and gave him two blows on his mouth and a blow on his neck, knocking out a tooth and loosening two others. The complainant began to bleed and shouted for a sepoy, who ran up and arrested the accused. The complainant received his fare after this. He denied having seized the accused by his jursey and tearing it.

The complainant asked permission of the Court to compound the case, and his Worship agreed to this, and acquitted the accused.

ANOTHER RECKLESS DRIVER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector De Burgh, charged one Runjit Suklal, a coachman, with driving in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life.

The accused was driving along Parel Road, towards Lalwadi, on Saturday evening, and in trying to overtake a tramcar in front drove very fast and knocked down one Randin Suknandum, a pedestrian, who was slightly hurt on the forehead. The evidence showed that the accuse was on the wrong side of the road, was driving very fast and gave no warning.

The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 15 was to be given to the complainant as compensation.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has appointed Mr. J. L. Holmes, Resident Engineer, Rangoon Port Trust, to act as Chairman of the Port Commissioners during the absence on leave of Mr. G. C. Buchanan, C.S.I.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FINAL REPLAY.

ANOTHER POINTLESS DRAW.

MEDICALS' BRILLIANT ATTACK.

DORSETS' DEFENCE UNBEATEN.

Another big crowd witnessed the trial of strength in the second meeting between the Dorsets from Poona and the Grant Medical College team in the final of the Aga Khan hockey tournament on the Oval on Monday, when after seventy minutes' hard and close struggle the teams retired with honours equal, no score having been recorded. Interest and excitement ran high and the more enthusiastic spectators came as early as 4-30 p.m. Cup-final is a great thing in the sporting life of the present day and the enthusiasm of men as well as of the gentler sex knew no bound in the support of their teams. "Who do you think will win?" is a question which is being asked every where and criticism of the game, and support of team have been very lavish. But for good or bad, the result in the second meeting of the finalists again remained undecided, which no doubt would considerably whet the appetite of the hockey enthusiasts of Bombay. Critics of hockey have sprung up in these few days by thousands including a feminine critic who actually asked whether changing sides meant changing sticks too. Others, even on the initiation of a brilliant move would shrick and to consummate all there were incessant swaying movements indicative of the surging emotions of an obstreperous multitude in the eastern enclosure. Things from a spectacular point of view were as funny as the game itself proved to be a brilliant one.

The Medicals are the local favourites no doubt, but there are quite a number of hockey cognoscentis who see in the Dorsets the winners of the Alderson tournament, the vein of a winning team. It was a brilliant game full of interesting episodes, capital runs and brilliant and stubborn defence. Sweeping forward movements of the Medicals who missed three clean chances of scoring and cool stubborn and judicious defence of the Dorsets were the outstanding features of the game and taken over both periods, while the medicals had their chances of scoring more open, the Dorsets had a greater share in attack and were more frequently on the Medical defence. It was in short a capital encounter in which both teams equally showed the never-say-die spirit.

In spite of the Dorsets pressure on the Medical defence, their chances of scoring were really few and far between, their forward dodging far too much even inside the circle which gave the Medical defence time to clear its coast; while, on the other hand, once on the go Easdon and Wadia with passing bouts with their wing-men Rose and Doyle respectively sorely tried the military defence and squeezed through between the opposing backs with wonderful celerity and tricky dodges and with a little more accuracy in shooting might have secured the winning point for their side. But, Hoils the military custodian saved some fine shots and equally prominent were Stone, the left back, and Drew, the centre half of the Dorsets, who had to bear the brunt of defence—their coolness and judgment being most praiseworthy. Every one of the contestants played for all he was worth and there was hardly a dull moment throughout the game. A fast pace was maintained throughout and pretty forward movements supported by watchful half-backs and backs kept up the interest of the spectators up till the last minute of the game. A question may naturally be asked: Why was there no scoring? Because, in the first place vigorous and incisive attacks were being invariably neutralised by puissant, brainy and tenacious defensive tactics, which left the game at times in an enthralling state—neither team being able to show up any material advantage over their opponents; in the second place, both the Medicals and Dorsets were erratic in shooting, (the Dorsets' forwards having only one shot at the Medical goal, while the Medicals had no less than four chances), and lastly owing to the brilliant goal-keeping of Hoils the military custodian.

On the run of Monday's play the Dorsets did not strike us as a scoring side, their forwards taking to too much dodging and short passing even in opponents' circle, while the Medical attack looked quite telling and with a little more luck they might have run out winners. But Fate having ordained that they should try conclusions again the teams retired. The replay comes off this evening at 5-40 p.m. sharp.

THE PLAY.

The teams "bullied-off" at 5-37, the medicals defending the southern goal, and from the start Hayter and Wadia in combination put in good work, but Stone drove back the attack across the field, and from a free out-side the Medical striking circle, Bartlett ran in and transferred to White, but that player sent loosely across the line. Sweeny and Hildreth were prominent for excellent defensive work, and held the attack, which never at this period became dangerous. Bartlett was pulled up for tackling on the wrong side, and from it Easdon secured, and capped a short run with a pass to Rose, but was whistled back for "offside" on receiving the return. Doyle, after some excellent work, sent on to Wadia, but Stone refused to be beaten. The ball was immediately returned and Hayter and Easdon in combination carried the leather into the circle, but could not stay it from going over the line. From the "twenty-five" bully the Medicals pressed again and the ball passed from Hayter, to Easdon to Rose, but the defence was too quick for Hayter to take Rose's centre. Relieving the pressure the Dorset front line came down, carrying the ball into Medical territory, and a "free" outside the circle looked dangerous, but was cleared, and Wadia securing made an effort to run down the field but was stopped and White and Bartlett in combination brought the leather back to the Medical territory where Evans, stopped brilliantly and transferred with a long drive, which carried the play to the other extremity. Getting away from his "twenty-five" Reynor was responsible for a pretty run, but Hildreth forced to touch in relief, and an attempt by Tatum, from the throw-in, saw Evans seek similiar relief. Doyle got away now and sent on to Easdon, who tapped on to Rose, but Stone robbed the pass which Hayter-picked up from the left-wing and sent on to Wadia. The Medical quintette was showing pretty combination, but their efforts were hardly effective. Stone broke up another passing bout by Easdon and Hayter, and the long transfer saw Eyles give "sticks" in clearing, and from it Hildreth almost let the Dorsets through, but White passed too far ahead for Bartlett to pick up, and the ball travelled over the goal-line. The Dorsets now had much the better of the exchanges, but their attempts were seldom dangerous, till Reynor centred and White securing redirected hard for goal. Turner made a nervous attempt to play the ball, which just missed the goal, hitting the goal judge's chair. Continuing the pressure, both Bartlett and White looked frequently dangerous, but never tested Turner. The defence looked very nervous as the pressure continued, till Eyles transferred with a long drive, and Easdon inaugurated a raid. Wadia lost in attempting to play the ball over the heads of the backs, and Rudd transferred, but the Medicals again made an onslaught, this time through Hayter and Wadia, but the latter lost in dribbling, and the transfer saw Tatum and Reynor work the ball down together, but Hildreth proved too much for them. Wadia received the clearance, and ran down well only to lose again. After two or three quick returns, Wadia and Doyle in good combination carried the leather almost the entire length of the field, but Rudd robbed both players prettily, but stayed the attack only momentarily, for Rose and Easdon came down, only to be robbed by the same player. An attack by the Dorsets saw Zebedee drive out with the reversed stick. Sweeny cleared a subsequent onslaught neatly with a high drive, which Easdon picked up, but his dribble stopped against Rudd, and a further attack saw Stone, with magnificent tactics stave off a combined raid by Hayter, Wadia and Doyle. Hildreth at the other end ran through a combined movement by White, Tatum and Reynor smartly and a return attack was spoiled by Tatum lying offside. A flush, which carried the ball over the line came from Rose and Easdon, and the Dorsets were on the attack again, but Eyles and Wylde were prominently equal to the task, but only stayed the attack temporarily and Reynor made a good run down the field, but could not save the ball from going over the line. A good run headed by Tatum, which carried them past the backs into the circle, but Wylde racing in across the wing, robbed neatly. The Dorsets pressing, a long drive went over the line hitting Eyle's foot, but the Medicals ran out to the corner, and prevented a shot, Hayter, however, being pulled up in the circle for heaving, but nothing come of the penalty corner. Hayter got away and sent to Wadia, who lost in dribbling, and the long transfer saw Hildreth give sticks in hitting the running ball, and from it the Dorset attack was carried well into the Medical "25," but without being dangerous. Easdon caught up the long tranfer and dribbled it into the circle, where Hoils ran out to him, but in dodging the goalkeeper, the Medical skipper carried the ball into the left corner of the circle, and allowed the defence to recover, before he could shoot, and Parsons drove out. Sweeny brought the leather back, lost in attempting to put Wadia in possession drove hard over the line. The game became intensery exciting now and an attack by Taum and Reyner was cleared by Hildreth, and Rose securing sent on to Easdon, who pulled the ball back hard in dodgings. Sweeny brought it back and sent on to Wadia, who lost in the circle and immediately after a foul against Parsons outside the circle looked dangerous, but Evans drove hard into the net. Two rapid runs by the Dorsets forwards in which Tatum and White were prominent, ended tamely. An Excellent passing bout between Easdon, Haylter and Rose transferred, but Lt. Stevens relieved. Rose was responsible for a good run without being effective, and then followed frequent throws-in. Drew stopped Easdon when well on the run, but a "free" put the Medicals again in possession, and Wadia carried the ball into the circle, Drew again coming to the rescue of his side in splendid style. The transfers became extremely rapid. A combined effort by Doyle and Wadia, put Hayter in possession, but a good chance was spoiled by a hard dribble which carried the ball over the line, while immediately after at the other end Hildreth relieved a movement by Bartlett and Zebedee by conceding a corner, which proved of no advantage. Hildreth relieved subsequent pressure by a short dribble and put Easdon in possession, who tricked the backs but could not save the ball from going over the line. The Medicals forwards were now seen at their best. Sweeping attacks followed each other in rapid succession, and excitement was at fever heat. Easdon was several times within an ace of scoring, but could not settle to a shot. Wadia got away from a "free" against Lt. Stevens, for what infringement it is difficult to say, and carried the ball into the circle, his shot glancing off the stick of a defender. The corner saw the military line run out to the ball and a pass from White to Tatum carried the ball into the circle, where Turner gave "sticks" in attempting to clear. The short corner, however, proved of no advantage, and Hildreth transferred subsequent pressure with a short run, and a drive out to his forwards. Easdon raced the ball into the circle with a tricky dribble and had the goal at his mercy. But hardly half a dozen yards from the net he lifted the ball, which grazed the net on the outside. It was three minutes before time was called, and the Medicals continued their strenuous efforts to score, but without success. Just before the whistle sounded "no time" the Dorsets secured a corner from which White attempted to dribble in, but Hildreth fielded cooly and sent out to touch.

EXTRA TIME.

Extra periods of five minutes each were then played in which both teams had an equal share in attack, but the Medicals had several open chances, but Hoils at goal again proved his worth. Rose secured at the start and sent on to Easdon who dribbled in and sent a back pass to Wadia. That player took his time and sent in a well placed shot which Hoils saved magnificently with his stick. The same player carried the ball down the field, and had an open goal before him, a little later. He might have chosen a better angle or dribbled the ball closer in, his shot passing across the goal mouth. The game thus ended, a pointless draw as stated.

Grant Medical College ..... Nil.
2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

2nd Dorsets (Poona): Hoils, goal; Rudd and Stone, backs; Lt. Stevens, Drew and Parsons, halves; Zebedee, Bartlett White, Tatum and Reynor, forwards.

Grant Medical College: Turner, goal; Hildreth and Eyles, backs; Evans, Sweeny, and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, Hayter, Easdon and Rose, forwards.

Referees: Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United ,3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B.V.R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A. 5-0.

(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.

(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.

(6) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Jhansi Ry. Gym., 1-0.

(7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute, 2-1.

(8) Bhusawal Ry. Gym. beat Igatpuri Ry. Gym., 1-0.

THIRD ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat R. F. A. (Kirkee),-2-0.

(2) Lusitanian Sporting Club beat R. G. A. (Bombay) 2-1.

(3) Customs A. C. beat Sherwood Foresters, 2-1.

(4) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana, 3-0.

SEMI-FINALS.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Lusitanians, 1-0.

(2) Dorsets beat Customs, 2-0.

FINAL.

Grant Medicals drew with Dorsets, 0-0, 0-0.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

SIGNS THAT IT IS DECREASING.

The present is the height of the plague season in Bombay, and the figures of attacks and deaths from this illness have been fairly high for some days past.

During the week ending April 25th there were 268 deaths from plague, the highest figure for some time, and considerably higher than in the previous four weeks. In the first week of the four there were only 129 deaths, and since then the number had increased every week jumping first to 198, then to 233, then to 256, and finally, as has been said, in the last week for which figures are available, to 268.

In an interview with Dr. Goldsmith, the Acting Health Officer, yesterday, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle learnt that there were signs that plague was diminishing. "Of course," said the doctor, "we have no guarantee that the figures will not go up again, but it is an encouraging sign that in the last two days plague figures have not been climbing higher and higher as it had been for some time previously."

Asked whether plague was more prevalent than at this time last year, Dr. Goldsmith said this year was not as good as last, but then it must be remembered that last year was absolutely a record year.

Apart from plague, he said, the general health of the city was good. Small Pox had been gradually decreasing and there was practically no cholera.

ARRESTED AT KALYAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Melville charged Charles Dodd, a European, with deserting from the Workhouse. The accused was an inmate of the Workhouse, on the 27th April, and was granted leave till 6 p.m., to go and seek for employment, but failed to return in the evening. He was subsequently arrested at Kalyan, for creating a disturbance on the station. His Worship sentenced him to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The first semi-final of the Doubles was played yesterday and a very close game it proved with Wilkinson and Fox giving Simms and May a very small start. Both the first two sets went to 5-all but then the latter proved to be in better condition, and the last was not as evenly contested. At the start it was certain that a hard fight would be made if it, level play seeing Simms and May in the lead at 5-4. Here, however, the others made good, and with the next two games ran to set. Each winning once in the second, Fox and Wilkinson then looked like winners when they took two in succession and led at 3-1. The others capped this with the next four, being well ahead now at 5-3, only to be caught up at 5-all before they made another set necessary. In this they lost the first, but then won three, and after losing another went to set and match with another three games. They now meet the winners of to-day's game in the final to-morrow.

Result:—Simms and May, plus 3/6, beat Wilkinson and Fox, plus 2/6; 5-6, 6-5, 6 2.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The final of the "A" Class of the Singles takes place to-day, England and Kilby meeting, the former owing 40 in each game.

There is also the second semi-final of the Doubles, Lowndes and McCormack meeting Clayton and Latimor, both at scratch

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting was held on Sunday last, at Mahim, a good number of members being present.

The first sweep at 10 birds, was won by R. Kennedy with 5 kills and 3 handicap.

Another sweep under similar conditions followed. A. Leeson with a straightrun of 10 kills taking first prize, and J. Cuninghame with 8 kills and 1 handicap, second prize.

The Noble Cup was then shot for, twelve members handing in their entries, and at the conclusion of the last round it was found that no less than five shooters, R. Kennedy, R. P. Bould, A. Leeson, D. W. Johnstone and W. S. Rogers had returned equal scores. On shooting off the tie A. Leeson with nine kills obtained the holdership of the Cup and D. W. Johnstone with 6 kills and 2 handicap took second prize.

A spoon shoot was the next event, for which W. S. Rogers with 7 kills and 1 handicap, and J. Graf with 5 kills and 3 handicap tied, and on shooting off the tie the former, with a further score of 7 kills, obtained the spoon.

A Team Shoot came next, between sides selected by D. W. Johnstone and A. Leeson, the former's team scoring an easy win.

The Colt Competition was the final event, shooters being restricted to the use of one barrel only, S. Bergersen with 6 kills and 2 handicap proved the winner, D. W. Johnstone and W. S. Rogers dividing 2nd prize.

SWIMMING ACROSS BACK BAY.

A correspondent writes:—A small party of long-distance swimmers, under the guidance of Mr. F. J. Davar known as "Holbein," started on their tenth annual swimming trip from Church Gate Railway Station, to Malabar Point, on Sunday last, (at 6 a.m.) A fine morning—receding tide and a stiff breeze combined to make the trip a most, enjoyable one. Though the distance is not great, the opposing currents render it a matter of two hours' hard swimming. Formerly some used to return to Church Gate without landing, but as of course it would be too fatiguing in this hot whether the return trip was abandoned.

ITALIAN JOURNALIST'S VISIT TO ULSTER.

Under the headings "Ulster in Arms" and "War with the Pope and Lloyd George," Signor Guglielmo Emanuel, the London correspondent of Milan's leading journal, the "Corriere della Sera," an acute observer and interesting chronicler of things, English, contributes a two-column article on the subject indicated by the titles quoted.

Signor Emanuel, writing from Belfast, describes his journey to the capital of Ulster and his meeting with an English "Covenanter," who frankly announces that he is going to Belfast to fight against "this Government of scoundrels" in general and Lloyd George in particular, for "my people are brewers, and you can imagine how we hate this mad financier and the rest of the crew."

The young man wanders off into ecstasies over the new delights of London, night clubs and the like, which had sprung up while he had been making a fortune in the Colonies. The writer expresses the hope that the young man would be more discreet in his allusions to the night joys of London when he got among his Ulster friends, since Belfast is a city of "horribly austere" people, who would be likely to frown on such mundane frivolities.

After examining the causes of the opposition to the Government—in Ulster hatred of Home Rule and in England hatred of Lloyd George—the writer proceeds:

But here (Belfast) it appears quite clearly that the pivot of the agitation in Ulster is religious fanaticism. Belfast is probably the most bigoted city in the world. This applies as much to the Protestants, who constitute three-fourths of the population, as to the Catholics, who constitute the other fourth. If either party would confine themselves to attending their churches with an ardour unknown elsewhere the phenomenon would be admirable, and we should not have to talk about bigotry. Unfortunately the fervour with which each party practises its own faith is accompanied by no sense of Christian charity towards the followers of the other religion.

The correspondent proceeds to sum up the Orange fears of Roman Catholic domination.

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188. A.

The Bombay Chronicle.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

GILES.—May 3rd, at Bombay, the wife of W. J. Giles Chief Inspector of Police, Bombay, of a son.

DEATH.

DESOUZA.—At Ramos Oart, Cavel, on May 4th, Diago Vincente, the father of T. C. de Souza and the Revd. A. T. de Souza, Vicar of Vikhroli. Friends and relatives will kindly accept this notice.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 5, 1914.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

It is a patent fact which will hardly be denied by even the most ardent admirers of the Bombay Improvement Trust that it has fallen lamentably short, even after fifteen years of its extravagant operations, in respect to the substantial sanitary improvements of an urgent character which were so confidently anticipated by the official framers of the Act. Neither will it be gainsaid that there has existed from the very first, and still exists, a considerable degree of dissatisfaction among the sober and well-informed section of the permanent residents of the city with the way in which the Trust has throughout subordinated the sanitary interests to the city to mere extension and expansion of roads, to meet the demands of powerful trade interests, at an enormous cost. There has been much to do sanitarily during the last fifteen years, whereas, as a matter of fact, so little has been done, and that, too, not of a very satisfactory character. Such improvements as are visible to the naked eye in certain limited and narrow areas have hardly impressed those who, in spite of the extremely defective character of the Act, had keenly and hopefully looked forward to the steady accomplishment of the sanitary regeneration of the city in the spirit the Legislature intended. Neither have they been dazzled, like Viceroys and Governors who have been driven round in motors to view them, with those astonishing miracles achieved in the way of ambitious avenues, kaleidoscopic Kingsways, so cleverly photographed in the Trust-booming press, and miles of superfluous and costly roads on which millions have been thoughtlessly expended. These statements are not idly made. They are the echo of those made by thoroughly well-informed, experienced and disinterested persons, who have fully identified themselves for years past with the sanitary welfare and greater progress of the city on sound and well-considered lines. More. The records of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the ultimate local authority on whose back the Act, in a most arbitrary way, has laid the whole burden of the financial obligations incurred by the Trust, bear ample testimony in support of what we say. All the financial sins of omission and commission, resultant from the blunders the Trust has committed and may commit, must be eventually paid for through the nose of that body! But such is the one sided character of the Act that, while these colossal liabilities are laid on the Corporation, that authority has no paramount and controlling voice, not even at the Board which has been so devised as to give the Chairman, a nominee of the Government, an official majority at his back. There are only four representatives when the number should be ten. The Corporation, it will thus be seen, is fully alive to its responsibilities and obligations, and has more than once strongly protested, though in vain, against the manner and method of the Trust as being most prejudicial to the true interests of the city. It has keenly felt the poor progress sanitarily made by the Trust, let alone its great administrative blunders. But in these days the general public have such a short memory that it is necessary to refresh it by recalling some of the more important actions of the Corporation in past years. The earliest, and a most vigorous, remonstrance was made in the representation dated March 29th, 1901. It is an elaborate, sober and well-reasoned paper which marshals all the facts and arguments in connection with the operations of the Trust from 1898, and will pay perusal even to-day by those who honestly endeavour to understand the course of the Trust. We would respectfully commend it to the notice of Lord Willingdon who has shown himself to be signally enlightened and open-minded in such matters. It would acquaint him fully with the legitimate complaints of the elder civic body,—complainants which have in no way lost their force even after the lapse of fourteen years.

We need not refer to the earlier part of that protest which deals with the actual history of the Act as framed and passed. But we may quote one sentence which is strongly relevant to our present purpose. As we have already observed, the Bill was hurried through the Council on the ground of urgency. Lord Sandhurst appealed to the assembled legislators to excuse the haste in face of the serious sanitary state of the city induced by the plague. In his closing speech he observed that "it has been remarked with great truth that a more considerable instigator than the Governor-in-Council in regard to the Bill has been plague." On this the commentary of the Corporation in its representation of March 1901 was as follows:—"The failure of the various measures which had been undertaken to abate or stamp out plague had inclined people to acquiesce in a new experiment and, in the eagerness to put it into execution at once, the haste with which it was embodied in legislation was thought to be justified." The representatives of the Corporation in the Council cheerfully acquiesced and allowed this great sanitary measure to have a fair trial. It was only after a fair trial that it was constrained to point out to Government the serious defects in many an important direction which were discerned in the operations of the Trust. It may also be said that the public in general, too, had bitterly complained during the interval of the conduct and action of the Trust, as may be learnt from the criticisms which then appeared in a variety of forms in the press. Thus, in its ninth paragraph, the Corporation observed.

In approaching Government with suggestions for amendment of the Trust Act, as well as for administrative action the Corporation beg to assure His Excellency in Council that they are anxious only for the successful working of the Act, so that the great objects for which it was conceived may be achieved in a way to promote the best interests of the city. A single false step might be fraught with such disastrous consequences to the welfare and progress of the city that they conceive it to be their duty to be unrelaxing in their watchfulness and their efforts to minimise the chances of failure by timely action. The cordial manner in which they approved the measure, and their ready consent and co-operation in accepting the burdens and obligations which were required from them are a sufficient answer to all possible insinuations of jealousy or hostility towards the Act.

That was the attitude and frame of mind of the Corporation, which was in every way laudable and worthy of the citizens. What then compelled or constrained that authority to move Government in 1901? The following quotation albeit long, will fully explain itself.

The subject which has caused most anxiety to the mind of the Corporation is the somewhat haphazard way in which improvement schemes are taken in hand. The Corporation attach great importance to one factor in the choice of schemes, namely, that they *should be fitting parts of a co-ordinated whole*, regulated according to the present and future requirements of the whole city. In this way only could the enormous outlay which in any case must be incurred be kept within something like reasonable limits, *the resources of the city husbanded for a complete sanitary improvement embracing all parts of the city*, the economy resulting from prescient co-ordination measured, and wastefulness attended upon separate treatment of insanitary areas left out of the scheme to be avoided. The Corporation believe that the only way to ensure such a carefully regulated co-ordination is to carry out a sanitary survey of the whole city and to prepare a general skeleton scheme on which particular schemes might find fitting allocation before resolving upon undertaking separate proposals. . . . . The Corporation confess that they have viewed with great concern the attitude of the Board in respect of this most important point. Without saying that the Board have totally ignored it, it has seemed to them that that body have not realised to the full the absolute urgency of a comprehensive policy, if their operations are to be so framed as to embrace gradually the whole city in the future as well as the present. The Board have already promulgated schemes which may all be discarded as improvement schemes. *These schemes leave untouched large insanitary areas. . . .* and yet there was nothing before the Board which could have guided them in selecting the schemes they have propounded, in the light of the requirements of the insanitary areas left out, which could indicate whether the future separate treatment of such areas left out would fit in with the schemes in hand, so as to ensure the least expenditure possible.

We have purposely quoted at length the above extract as it is the very kernel of the important representation of 1901. We desire to make the public acquainted with the extreme importance of the improvement of those large insanitary areas. It is a lamentable commentary on the Trust that, despite all that it has in a fractional way done towards the improvement of the insanitary areas since 1901, practically scores of the insanitary areas remain untouched, while it has spent crores of rupees on communications and expansion of roads, the utility of which may be reasonably challenged. It is against this culpable neglect, in the face of well-reasoned representations and remonstrances that we at present deem it a duty, in the interests of public health which has hardly improved to justify us in congratulating the city, to raise a protest in the hope that the Government will no longer be indifferent to public health and continue to live in the romantic paradise presented to their view by successive Chairmen of the Trust. The matter is urgent when we see around us, from Lower Colaba to Mahim, area after area which is absolutely insanitary and which ought to have been long ago improved, as pointed out by the Corporation, it priority to these costly and showy roads and avenues, for which there never existed the urgency or pressing need that the Improvement Trust has pretended. In a future article we shall be able to demonstrate clearly, by chapter and verse, how woefully the Trust has neglected to discharge the fundamental duty confided to it under the Trust Act.

Notes of the Day.

The Mexican Tangle.

To judge from to-day's telegrams, General Huerta is apparently proving somewhat obdurate towards the proposals of the moderating Republics, hence presumably the suggestion in a telegram from Vera Cruz to-day indicating the methods by which he could be comfortably "supplanted" by the Foreign Minister's successor, and how General Carranza might negotiate with a new President with a view to facilitate mediation. Meanwhile we are told there are persistent rumours that Huerta contemplates immediate retirement. We may assume that these rumours have not found ready credence among the Constitutionalists, for General Carranza has firmly declined to cease hostilities against the Federals. To-day's telegrams are, however, somewhat contradictory, one of them stating that, on account of the armistice, Huerta has ordered all the Federal commanders to suspend hostilities, Thus we have the curious spectacle of one side being ordered to suspend hostilities, while the other side has declined to follow the same course. The most conspicuous feature of to-day's telegrams, however, is the importance which seems to be attached to the status of Carranza by the Americans. We have shown over and over again that the Constitutionalists are not entitled to recognition as the true successors of Diaz and Madero. The break was too violent and complete for that. For instance, in a monarchy the known heirs to the crown may of course by holding out in a remote portion of the territory, keep alive for years the claim that they, and they alone, remain the recognised rulers of the land, although engaged in fighting a very successful rebel. But it is hardly possible to advance such a claim on behalf of an abstract Constitution.

An Arbitrary Attitude.

In Mexico, both parties in the present internecine struggle proclaim their attachment to the Constitution. Moreover, the armed efforts of Carranza and Villa are an attempt to restore, rather than to maintain, the Constitution. For good or ill, Huerta's *coup de main* has succeeded. Carranza seeks to remove Huerta, but his connection with the dispossessed Government is too slender for it to be considered that he apostolically continues the recognised Mexican State. As we have frequently had occasion to point out before, the attitude which the United States Government persists in maintaining towards Huerta is wholly arbitrary and indefensible. By recognising anarchy in Mexico they are stimulating it; and they appear completely to ignore the fact that the only chance of a stable Government lies in the support of the man who possesses all the keys of administration, who is in command of the capital and archives, who has the devotion of the army, and against whom the manifestations of discontent are raised in distant provinces. The best explanation of the hostile attitude of the United States towards Huerta seems, in our opinion, to be a psychological one. It lies in the seductive success of Mr. Taft's foreign policy in 1909-12 in Nicaragua, when the United States despatched troops in support of its creature, President Diaz, to crush the revolt of General Mena. Thus, for the first time in American history, United States troops fought side by side with those of a Latin-American President to crush his rival. Having comfortably "eliminated" Mena, it was not unnatural that the Washington Government should regard as equally natural and obvious the elimination of Huerta. Arbitrary power has evidently grown upon its possessor and dictation to Latin-America is in process of becoming a second nature with Washington. This desire to regulate affairs, and not any Machiavellian design to favour oil interests, seems to have been the real motive force, however much interested persons may have turned it to account for their own ends.

Zanzibar's New Status.

A propos of the new status of Zanzibar referred to in a recent Reuter telegram, it is of interest to note that there are about 10,000 Indians on the island of Zanzibar and Pemba, a sister island, and these are in close association with Indian settlers in British East Africa on the mainland, of which Protectorate, Sir Henry Belfield, has just been appointed Governor, as also High Commissioner for Zanzibar. The authority of the Sultan is merely nominal, and the British Resident has been the virtual ruler since the island came under the control of the British Foreign Office. That control is now, however, with the Colonial Office. Zanzibar has already become a mart for the whole East Coast of Africa, a condition of things mainly due to the enterprise, business capacity and labour of Indians. Some time ago, it may be remembered, the All-India Moslem League drew attention in a representation to the disabilities under which Indians labour in Zanzibar, the Colonial Office promising in reply that the island would be "administered by an officer with the title of Resident under the guidance and control of the Governor of British East Africa." The new regulations defining the status of Zanzibar will, therefore, be awaited with much interest in India.

A Parson-M. P.

One of the advantages,—if it is an advantage,—which ministers of the Free Churches enjoy over their brethren of the Established and Roman Churches is that, not being officially in Holy Orders, they are able to stand for and sit in Parliament. There have not been many ministers as M. P.'s, however, and the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, whose sudden death on board ship in Canadian waters is announced, was quite a rarity in this respect. Mr. Horne was still in the prime of life, being only 49. He had been for many years a prominent figure in Nonconformist life, and was chairman of the Congregational Union in 1910-11. It was as minister of Whitefield's Chapel in Tottenham Court Road that he became famous, his political Sunday afternoons for working men at this famous place of worship having been for some years part one of the features of political life in London. He described himself as "an impenitent Radical" and as such was returned for Ipswich in 1910. The by-election should be an interesting one because Ipswich is given to changing its politics fairly often. It is a double-barrelled constituency and at the last election the majority of Mr. Horne, the junior member, over the Unionist candidate with the higher figures was only 340 odd. Mr Horne owed his seat in this East Anglian borough largely to the family interest of his wife who is a Cozens-Hardy and daughter of Master of the Rolls.

The German Army.

The sixty millions sterling expected to be raised from the German war levy, as reported by Reuter to-day, indicates the nature of the great improvements which are in process of being introduced into the German Army. Owing to the Three Years' Service Law in France and the startling increase in Russia's military expenditure, recently sanctioned, the Germans naturally wish to be prepared for the expected *debacle*, which imaginative writers predict will occur in the autumn of 1917. Since the recent bitter controversy between the German and Russian newspapers, the former have been consistently urging a further increase of the army and even suggesting that Germany should strike at Russia before the latter's military organisation was completed. According to Mr. J. Ellis Barker, who contributes an interesting article on the relations between Russia and Germany to the current "Fortnightly Review," the French Military Mission headed by General Joffre, Chief of the French General Staff, which visited Russia in August last year settled, in conjunction with the Russian authorities, all questions concerning the co-operation of the French and Russian armies in case of war. However that may be, there is no doubt that Russia has undoubtedly become a far more formidable antagonist to Germany than she was in the past.

Chairman of the Madras Congress Reception Committee.

The acceptance by Sir Subramania Iyer, K.C.I.E., LL.D., of the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Madras will be viewed with great pleasure not only in the Madras Presidency but all over India. Though of recent years, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, Sir Subramania Iyer could not take an active part in the political movements of the day no Indian has been held in higher esteem by his countrymen, as regards the independence of his views or the sobriety of his judgment than the distinguished ex-Judge of the Madras High Court. Though Sir Subramania Iyer was connected with the Congress from its very inception, being a member of the preliminary Committee of 1884, and has remained at heart a true Congressman ever since, he had to abstain from actively associating with the Congress soon after it was launched into existence, as he held Government posts, first as Public Prosecutor, and later on as a judge till his retirement in 1907. But for his failing health and impaired eyesight at the time, which have both now considerably improved, Sir Subramania Iyer would undoubtedly have evinced his interest in the Congress in a practical manner soon after his retirement from the bench.

MEXICAN POSITION UNCHANGED.

HUERTA AND CARRANZA REMAIN HOSTILE.

VERA CRUZ THREATENED BY FEDERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Although the Navy Department has received a despatch that the Federals and Constitutionalists have arranged a truce at Tampico, General Carranza has formally declined to cease the hostilities against President Huerta pending the meditation.

ORDER FOR SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

MEXICO CITY, May 4.

The War Office has ordered all Federal commanders to suspend hostilities on account of the armistice.

VERA CRUZ, May 3.

It is not regarded as probable that General Maas intends a general attack on Vera Cruz but he is tightening the lines apparently in the effort to prevent an entrance of supplies.

HOW MEDIATION MAY BE FACILITATED.

VERA CRUZ, May 4.

Persistent reports continue to be current that President Huerta intends to retire on the condition that he is assured safe conduct to some port and is placed on board a foreign warship.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

In any case, the departure of the present Foreign Minister, Senor Rojas, is expected to lead to the appointment of a new Minister who, under the constitution, could supplant President Huerta, and General Carranza, who has refused to treat with President Huerta, might negotiate with his successor and thereby facilitate the mediation.

FEDERALS ENTRENCHING NEAR VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

General Funston reports that 10,000 Federals are now in the vicinity of Vera Cruz and are entrenching. Some uneasiness is being felt.

GERMANY'S WAR LEVY

TWENTY PER CENT. MORE THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The German War Levy is now expected to yield £60,000,000, which is twenty per cent. more than was anticipated. Apparently the provision, guaranteeing immunity for the former irregularities to all sending in accurate assessments in connection with the Levy, disclosed the existence of large sums which had hitherto escaped taxation.

HOME BUDGET.

PROBABLE EXTENSION OF SUPER-TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George will find it possible to reduce the duties on articles of consumption. Most of the new revenue will probably be found by extending the super-tax downwards.

FALSE WIRELESS MESSAGES.

SHIPMASTERS CHARY OF ASSISTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The mistake regarding the reported stranding of the "Siberia" was due to a false wireless message.

There have been several cases of false alarms and these have made ship-masters chary of going to the assistance of vessels reported to be in danger.

COURT MOURNING FOR LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Court mourning for a month has been ordered for the late Duke of Argyll.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The deaths is announced of Archdeacon Boyd, formerly Archdeacon of Colombo.

MORE SUFFRAGETTE VANDALISM.

ANOTHER PICTURE SLASHED WITH CHOPPER.

STAND-UP FIGHT IN ROYAL ACADEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

A Suffragette armed with a chopper today made three slashes in Sargent's portrait of Mr. Henry James, in the Royal Academy.

There was at once an extraordinary scene. Attendants and visitors rushed forward to arrest the woman who was endeavouring to make a speech, and a stand-up fight ensued between a smartly-dressed man who defended her and the indignant visitors, until the man was ejected.

It is believed that the portrait which is one of Sargent's best works, can be repaired. The Gallery has been temporarily closed during the removal of the picture.

DEATH OF REV. SILVESTER HORNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 4.

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.P., has died on a steamer between the Niagara and the Gulf of Toronto.

LATER.

The late Rev. Silvester Horne, before boarding the steamer on which he died, complained of feeling unwell. He fell dead at his wife's feet when the vessel was entering the harbour.

A great memorial service was held in the Metropolitan Church of Toronto. The Lieutenant-Governor and all Ministers attended. Eulogistic references to the deceased were made in all the churches.

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.P., (Liberal) for Ipswich, was the Congregational Minister at Whitefields Church, Tottenham Court Road. He was a great advocate of modern Puritanism.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NICE, May 3.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and H.H. the Maharani have arrived here. They leave for Lugano on Wednesday.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, May 3.

The P. and O. Salsette with the outward mails of the 24th ult. left for Bombay at 6-0 p.m.

The P. and O. Marmora with the mails for Colombo and Australia left at the same time.

RANGOON NAVJOTE DEFAMATION CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST EDITOR DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 4.

In connection with the charge of defamation instituted last week before the Western Sub-Division Magistrate by Mr. J. D. Contractor against Mr. R. N. Watcha Ghandy, editor, printer and publisher of the Bombay evening paper the "Sanj Vartman," His Lordship passed orders to-day.

He said that on Saturday Mr. Woodham, who was watching the case on behalf of the accused, produced a copy of the translation (filed) of the "Sanj Vartman" for the 20th of April in which it was stated:—

"The information published in the Cherag that Dastur Kaikobad had performed a third half-castle Navjote is quite unfounded." According to the complainant's statement he received an issue of the 17th April in which the offending paragraph occurred on the 24th April.

It appeared therefore that the accused knew very shortly after publication that the rumour was false. When publishing it he qualified it by the words, "If all these particulars are true."

The object of the writer appeared to have been to attack Dastur Kaikobad and not the present complainant. It seemed to His Worship doubtful whether the accused knew, or had reason to believe that the publication of the rumour would necessarily lower Mr. Contractor in the eyes of the community and as it had now been definitely stated that the rumour was false he saw no further ground for proceeding.

Mr. Doctor, counsel for the complainant said his client wished process to be issued but this His Worship declined to do. Continuing his Worship said that the mere fact that accused had not made his recantation abject enough was not a ground for wasting the time of the court, and he considered that Mr. Contractor as a man of reasonable temper should be satisfied with what had been done. He dismissed the case under Section 203 C. P. C.

Maulvi Suddereddin, head master of the Islamia High School, Qadian, proceeds to England on 16th May, to assist Khwaja Kamaldin in his Islamic Mission to the West.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

PARAMOUNT IN FAR EAST

ECONOMIC ALLIANCE IN CHINA URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

In the course of an interview with the representative of "The Times" in Tokio Count Okuma, the new Japanese Premier, dwelt upon the importance of the alliance with Great Britian as the centre of authority in the Far East and urged the advisability of its development into an economic alliance in China, one ally to supply the money and the other intimate knowledge of Chinese matters and other advantages due to its geographical propinquity.

RISING IN ALBANIA.

INSURGENTS ATTACKED BY GOVERNMENT FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, May, 4.

Late in the evening the Government received news of important attacks made on the insurgents in the course of the day. Many villages in the enemy's possession had been retaken and the Government forces had pushed forward to Bomati, near Kolonia, in the hope of being able to resulted the latter place shortly.

FOUND DEAD IN A TRAIN.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S COLLAPSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May, 4.

On arrival of the mail train at Podanur from Mettupolliem, yesterday morning, Mr. W. R. Radford, Electrical Engineer of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited at Nellikuppam was found dead in a compartment. The deceased was recently suffering from fever, and was going to Coonoor. His body was sent to Coimbatore for interment.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS "FAKIR."

REMANDED IN CUSTODY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 4.

The "Tribune" says that, the Rawlpindi police have arrested a "Fakir" believed to be Rash Behari Bose from among the people at a mela which was held at Nurpur in the vicinity of Rawalpindi.

The man when questioned by Malik Sher Mahomed Khan, Magistrate, first class, before whom he was placed, is reported to have stated that he belonged to Nabha and mentioned the name of his "guru."

The Magistrate has remanded the suspect to the custody of the police till the 14th instant to enable them to complete their enquiries.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE

INDIAN WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 4.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews preached a sermon on the "Gospel of Renuniciation" at the evening service at the Cathedral, yesterday evening, choosing as his text the scriptural saying "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Mr. Andrews said, "In South Africa I found Christ's presence more wonderfully near to me in all its beauty among the patient, gentle, Hindu ladies just released from their voluntary imprisonment as they spoke with kindness and pity of their jailers and warders than in the churches of the rich in that land whose doors are practically closed to coloured people." He asked himself whether Christ's man of sorrows would not turn from these to the poor and despised of the earth and say to them, "Come unto me." "There were many," concluded the preacher, "who were last that should be first and who were first that should be last."

ACTIVE MUD VOLCANO.

PUTS IN AN APPEARANCE OFF LONG ISLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

May 4.

A Marine Department notification issued to-day says:—Information has been received that an active mud volcano has appeared in Lat. 19.30 N. and Long. 93.02.15 E. The height on the 1st May was about 30 feet and the length about one cable showing two summits. The position of the volcano is, apparently, on the track between Kyaupyu and Akyab and is evidently off Long Island off the West Boronga near Tiger Point.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

AN ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN THE BOX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hasting's House, Calcutta. Bidhubhusan Mukerjee head assistant to the Translator, Bengal Government proved the translations of the Bengali documents exhibited in the case.

Mr. Maclure, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the special branch of the Calcutta C.I.D. and formerly of the Dacca police said, that he knew Madan Mohan Bhaumick, whom he had seen in the house of Jamini Dass at Dacca. Madan's residence at Dacca was searched and some papers and other articles were taken possession of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said, that Madan was not present at the search of his room, witness could not say why.

Mr. Bagram,—"There was an Arms Act case against Girindra and Madan?"—"Against Girindra."

"And Madan"?—"I cannot remember."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen witness said that Girindra Dass was one of the approvers in the Barisal conspiracy case where Madan was kept in detention at Jamini Babu's house.

Mr. Sen,—"What happened in the Barisal conspiracy case. Did it not come to an abrupt termination?"—"Yes."

"Was not Madan an absconding accused in the case?"—"Yes."

"Why did you want Madan before the case?"—"He was an absconder."

"In connection with what case?"—"He was an accused with Girindra in connection with stolen properties. I believe Girindra was charged under the Arms Act and convicted."

"Will you swear that Girindra was not discharged?"—"No."

Mr. Colson of the Dacca C.I.D. complainant in the Barisal case was next examined. The witness, who was called for the first time at the Sessions trial with Mr. Maclure, deposed to the finding of a cipher list in Madan's house.

Counsel,—"How many persons were complained against in the Barisal case originally"?—"44."

"How many were placed before the Magistrate,"—"40, the Magistrate committed 34."

"Of those how many were convicted?"—"Before the sessions trial the case against two or three was withdrawn."

"How many were convicted?"—"Thirteen pleaded guilty."

"After how many witness examined?"—"About eight."

"The case was withdrawn against the rest?—Yes except against the absconders."

"They pleaded guilty on the same day?"—"Yes."

"Do you remember what the sentences were?"—"Ramesh Acharya got 12 years transportation."

"Where are the accused now. In British India?"—"Yes."

Mr. Gupta,—"Are not the Andamans British India?"—"My friend ought to learn geography."

"In spite of transportation they have not been transported?—"Some of them have been and some not."

The hearing was then adjourned.

PEOPLE'S BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

PROPOSED PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 4.

The "Arya Patrika," says that, a petition for misfeasance proceedings under Section 214, of the Companies' Act has been presented against the ex-directors and managers of the Peoples Bank. The date of hearing has been fixed for the 25th May, by the District Judge of Lahore.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Traffic to and from Siam is liable to serious delay, due to imperfect communication and disturbances.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Four thousand panes of glass were broken in Fort William by the storm on Tuesday evening.

Khan Sahib Rahamatulla, Deputy Superintendent of Police, died at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, on Sunday night. The deceased was an energetic police officer who did good service in the troubled period of 1907 and more recently in connection with the Delhi conspiracy case.

The Indian staff of the North-Western Railway, Lahore, entertained Mr. Bean, Traffic Manager of the Railway, who is going on furlough preparatory to retirement. It is likely that he will be succeeded by Major Cameron.

With reference to the Press Communique dated 6th April, 1914, the Government of India have decided that the Chakeri and Maitha stations mentioned therein should be excluded from the list of stations to which concessions rates for carriage of fodder are applicable as the concession rates for fodder apply only to full waggon loads and the two stations are only open for small consignments up to 50 maunds.

COTTON FIRES.

COMMUNICATION FROM AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

FRICTION IN GIN SAWS.

The Edwards Committee, appointed by the Government to inquire into the recent epidemic of cotton fires, and to make recommendations with a view to preventing their recurrence, commences its sittings this morning; and the following letter from Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul in Bombay, which gives the United States Government's experience and puts forward a new theory as to the causes of cotton fires just comes at the right moment. Copies of the letter have been sent to the Government, and to the Commissioner of Police, among other interested parties, and no doubt expert witnesses will be questioned on the theory by members of the Committee.

Mr. Baker's letter is as follows:—

SIR,—With relation to recent cotton fires in Bombay, which have attracted attention throughout the world, I have the honor to state that I have just had a cable from, the Honorable W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State at Washington, as follows:—

"United States Government's Agricultural Department's experience indicates heat due friction gin saws, occasions fire, which smoulders, eventually reaching surface. Inform interested parties, careful inspection at press box best method of avoidance.—"(Signed) Bryan."

The above cable has come in response to a report I wrote a few weeks ago for my Government concerning the cotton fires at Bombay and the mystery attending their origin, the suggestion having been presented in such report that any information concerning experience with cotton fires in America, might prove valuable.

I hope that the above cable may be of some value as affording a possible clue to the cause of these recent disastrous fires in Bombay.

LOCAL EXPERTS INTERVIEWED.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday showed this letter to several cotton press experts and found most of them disinclined to accept the theory as the cause of the Bombay fires.

One gentleman pointed out that cotton was ginned differently here to in America, and in the Indian process no heat was generated. "If the fires were caused in this way partially-restroyed bales would be charred inside, but that had not been the case in the recent fires. He was certain the fires here were not caused in the manner suggested.

Other gentlemen with long experience in the trade expressed similar views, and one of them said if this theory was correct there would be more fires on ships and in mills where cotton was stored. He thought it was quite impossible for fire to smoulder inside a bale, and he had never heard of a fire during pressing.

Another expert said one or two experiments would easily prove whether or not the theory was feasible. He did not think it was, and was convinced that the fires were caused in some other way. If this explanation of the fires were correct, cotton would be the most dangerous stuff to handle, and people would be very chary about having anything to do with it—shipowners particularly.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE,,

SIR,—In fairness to the Municipal authorities of Ahmedabad, I must write to you that after I sent my letter, regarding the scarcity of water in this city, for publication in your paper, I read in a local paper to-day a letter signed by the Chief Officer of the Municipality, in which it is explained that the present scarcity is due to decrease of water in the jack-wells, on account of the river-current receding away from the supply wells; that the delay was due to a difference of opinion among the engineering experts with regard to the adoption of means to increase the water-supply, and that it is hoped that the supply will be increased in the course of a week.

Although it would have been better and would have saved many complaints if this explanation had been forthcoming at the time when the scarcity began, it is a solace to find that the Chief Officer has, after all, realised the necessity of explaining the real state of things to the public. While I hope now that the scarcity of water-supply will be greatly lessened at the end of the next week, I believe it would not be too much to hope further that there is no difference of opinion among the experts as regards the means to abate the dust nuisance in the city.

Yours etc.

H. V. DIVATIA.

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy arrived at Simla on the 4th inst. His Excellency on route from Dehra Dun yesterday, visited Delhi, where he spend a long day inspecting the works in progress. The visit to Subathu had to be abandoned owing to the extraordinary inclemency of the weather.

Lala Lajpat Rai, who has been elected by the Lahore Congress Committee to represent the Punjab on the Congress deputation to England, sailed by the mail steamer on Saturday last. He will be absent from India for about six months.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

ULSTER AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A GLOOMY FEELING.

OUTLOOK OTHERWISE FAVOURABLE.

OIL IN SOMALILAND.

At the time the Mail left Sir E. Carson's speech on the Ulster question had created a gloomy feeling on the Stock Exchange; otherwise the outlook was favourable and it was hoped the general influences would give an impetus to strength and activity.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 17.

It is not very easy to describe the undertone on the Stock Exchange. As I write many members have not returned from their Easter holidays and those who have put in an appearance seem to be without definite ideas. When markets opened on Tuesday it was seen that the fine Easter weather and the lull in the political world had worked wonders and members present spoke quite cheerfully of a settlement of the Ulster question; for that question whatever may be said to the contrary, is the most important influence at the moment. This morning, however, the feeling is more gloomy. There is no mistaking the tone of Sir Edward Carson's speeches yesterday. Whether one agrees with the Ulster leader or not, no one can question the enormous sense of responsibility with which he speaks and weighs his words, and his pessimism regarding the possibilities of a settlement has cast a gloom over all departments.

So much for the Ulster question. It is interesting to study the position independently of the Irish trouble. There will be slackening to some extent in all directions. Therefore, so far as our Stock Exchange and the foreign Bourses are concerned, the outlook for more business may be said to be favourable. With trade on the decline, not only will outside capitalists have to find new investments, but those who have shared in the recent trade boom will look to Throgmorton Street for employment for their profits. So far so good, and it is to be hoped that the general influences, political and otherwise, will so improve as to lend impetus to strength and activity. But where optimists are likely to prove less accurate in their forecasts is with regard to the money market. For the moment all is well in this direction. As I anticipated, the payment of interest on the National Debt has brought back so much to the open market that rates have fallen in some cases to merely nominal quotations and prophets are promising a steady run of cheap money. But is this view justified? It must be remembered that during the early part of the year there have been very heavy demands on the open market in the shape of new loans and issues, and there is every reason to believe that the call from this source will increase rather than otherwise, and that the majority of the appeals will be of such a nature as to attract the support of even the conservative among the investing public. Apart from this, the state banks abroad have adopted a policy of building up their reserves on a scale that was not dreamed of a few years ago.

THE POSITION IN PARIS.

At the moment the Paris Exchange is falling to a degree that may at any time make it preferable to ship gold across the Channel, a circumstance of which the Bank of France is likely to take every advantage. We have heard a great deal of serious reports from Paris, and to these I have given prominence in your journal. But after all there is always a considerable amount of exaggeration in reports from the French capital, whether they are unfavourable or favourable. Last year when there was so much talk of the healthy active state of the French Bourse, which was being held up as an example to our own Stock Exchange, I warned your readers that Paris was not such a bed of roses as she was painted, and my view very soon proved correct. Conversely I think there has been just as much exaggeration on what may be termed the "bear" track on the present occasion. It is true that our French neighbours have suffer-

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

ed considerable losses over the adverse conditions of affairs in the Central American Republics; but the French are proverbial for their "long stockings" and recuperative powers. Of course during the past year the Bank of France has been particularly unselfish in its restraint and in that respect has acted more generously than has the Bank of Germany. But the time has come when the former can accumulate reserves without being charged with undue want of sympathy for outside conditions. As to what gold may now go or from us to the East and the West, circumstances are in some cases a mystery, in others dependent on future developments, and a prophecy is impossible at the moment.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Until the speech of Sir Edward Carson published this morning Consols had kept up well, but with that gloomy utterance they lost caste. On the other hand there has been continued firmness in other gilt-edge securities. There have been splendid Easter traffic receipts published by the Home Railway Companies, but they have done nothing to awaken interest in a stagnant market. After all Home Rails have much to recommend them just now. The quotations are at a decidedly reasonable level and though trade is falling off traffic receipts generally are expected to be good. On the other hand some of the clouds that hung over this section are being dispersed; in particular the fear of labour troubles. The officials at the recent labour meetings have made confession as to the sorry state of the funds of the organisations and strikes cannot be carried on without money.

There has been very little business in American rails in London, prices being practically a faithful reflection of those quoted across the channel. The acute condition of the Americo-Mexican crisis has acted like a wet blanket and the market is decidedly depressed during the past day or two. No doubt that depressed state of Americans and the absence of substantial support in the Stock Exchange generally must be held responsible for the readiness with which Canadian Pacifics broke away on an announcement that quite unjustifiably frightened dealers. This was to the effect that the Company had been ordered to lower its charges on certain Western lines. The statement gave rise to all sorts of "bear" rumours, among which the suggestion that the customary 10 per cent. dividend on the ordinary stock would not be maintained was but a sample. The announcement was not unexpected by those who have known for years that the Western farmers have been quarreling with rates. It is only part of the Company's system that is being affected, and the effect is not likely to be serious. In considering the Canadian Pacific line stockholders are too apt to forget that the Company's profits are not entirely derived from traffic receipts; of the 10 per cent. distribution as much as 3 per cent. is derived from land receipts. Trunk issues have been neglected and weak, and Mexican Rails have fallen away under political influences.

MINING SHARES.

There has been scarcely any business in mining shares, though markets have not been without interest. For instance the Rand Gold returns for March have proved the best experienced since last October, the total production being valued at £2,917,346. Labour figures were also good, the complement having been increased by 5,142, making a total of 162,815 men. These figures give a striking example of the size of the Rand Gold industry. The only other news of interest in the mining market has been something like a boom in Russian descriptions. Russo-Asiatics, Russo-Minings, and Tanalyks have been features of strength. Copper statistics have been excellent, but the price of the metal has been falling away. I am strongly inclind to the view that there must be a rebound before long; as the present low quotation in certainly not justified.

OIL AND RUBBER.

Amid the general lethargy that has distinguished the Stock Exchange it is comforting to be able to record that growing interest in oil descriptions is of a genuine nature. There are certain broad facts that members are quick to realise. In the first place the increasing demand for the commodity, and secondly the probable exhaustion of some of the old fields; notably California and South Russia. The shares that have received most attention during the past few days have been those of Egyptian Companies.

Although there has been very little business a better tone is noticeable in the Rubber market. During the week there have been published the reports of the Rubber Estates of Johore and the Anglo-Malay Rubber Company and both documents have been of a nature calculated to cheer the spirits of the market. In the meanwhile the price of rubber has advanced appreciably and well informed people promise still higher quotations. First grade plantation crepe now stands at 3s. per pound.

The development of the oil industry will certainly be one of the most interesting features of the financial world in the immediate future. Above I have referred to the falling-off of the Californian output and the opening up of new fields. The production of crude oil in that country during February worked out at a total of 7,855,700 barrels, a loss of over half a million barrels as compared with January. It is true that there were not so many working days in February, but even so the daily average is 1,300 barrels down. As regards new fields the latest news relates to Somaliland. A qualified British geologist has found definite indications in that country. Now we are told that this should not give cause for surprise as Sir Boverton Redwood has stated that the Colony is very vaguely credited with the possession of indications of petroleum detected in the course of military operations.

TRADE RETURNS.

Although I have ventured at the beginning of this letter to predict that trade will be slackening, it must be confessed that the Board of Trade Returns show that at present it has been maintained at a high level. In regarding the figures it must be borne in mind that there has been a fall in the price of commodities, the lead in this direction being taken by rubber the imports of which increased 6 per cent. in quantity and decreased 33 per cent. in value. The difference represents nearly £3,000,000 in round figures. Other imported commodities that have fallen in price are copper, tin, coffe and sugar. Rubber is already recovering in price and an upward movement in copper may be looked for shortly. Of course it must be borne in mind that all the vast quantities of capital that are being invested in loans abroad, more particularly in Canada must be reflected in future trade returns.

EASTER WITH THE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

Photo by Central News.

South Antrim Mounted Horse lined up for inspection by Sir Edward Carson at Masserene Park, Antrim.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Anchor Line s.s. Elysia is due to arrive here from Liverpool about 10 p.m., on Friday, with the following passengers:—

The Rev. H. C. Bateman, Mrs. S. H. Henderson, Miss E. Herbert, Miss F. Herbert, Capt T. C. Lucas, Mr. B. Singh, Mrs. Wood, and Miss P. Wood.

SENSATIONAL BHATTIA CASE.

CLAIM FOR JEWELLERY WORTH FIVE LAKHS.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the matter in which a notice had been issued at the instance of Navi Vahu, widow of the late Vaghji Koreji, against (1) Matibai, alias Gangavahu, mother of the complainant's daughter-in-law Hira Vahu, (2) her daughter-in-law, Hira Vahu, and (3) Hira Vahu's father Valabhdas Tejpal, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against them on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments, valued at about rupees five lakhs.

Mr. J. D. Davar, (instructed by Mr. Bhimji, solicitor), appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Payne, solicitor, and Messrs. S. Kapadia, Vicaji and B. T. Desai, pleaders, appeared for the defendants.

His Worship, delivering his decision, said the case for the prosecution was that the complainant was the widow of one Waghji Cooverji, who died in 1907. Waghji had two wives.

At the time of Waghji's death the complainant possessed ornaments worth five lakhs of rupees, which she claimed as her "stridhan." In order that Dewji, Waghji's son by his first wife, who had instituted proceedings against him, might not give trouble with regard to the ornaments, she swore in a High Court case before the Commissioner, that she had no ornaments, and after that for the sake of greater security and with a view to protect the ornaments from being seized under and process from the Court of Law, she removed the ornaments from her house at the instance of her son, Hansraj, and handed a large portion of them to the first accused, through Hansraj's wife, Hirabai. These and other ornaments, she alleged, had not been returned to her though she repeatedly asked for them.

POINTS FOR ENQUIRY.

His Worship remarked that the points for enquiry were:—(1) Had the complainant ornaments worth about rupees five lakhs as alleged? (2) Did she give a portion of them to accused No. 1 for safe custody? (3) Did she give the remaining ornaments to the accused No. 2 to wear on the occasion of a wedding? (4) Are the ornaments before the Court part of her ornaments? (5) Were the complainant's ornaments misappropriated by the accused or any of them?

As regards the possession of ornaments by the complainant, she had sworn before the Commissioner that she had no ornaments. Before this Court she said that this statement was false, and made at the instance of her son, Hansraj. As the complainant admitted that she had made a false statement on oath, before, it became imperative on the part of this Court to scrutinise her evidence with greater than usual care. If the complainant had ornaments worth five lakhs of rupees, which would more than cover the debts of Waghji, it seemed strange that he did not utilise part of those ornaments to meet his liabilities rather than commit suicide in order to evade them.

There were letters sufficient to justify the complainant in taking prompt action against the accused if she had a just case for complaint but her conduct in not sending replies to either of the letters, and her delay in instituting these proceedings, to his Workship's mind, threw no little doubt as to the genuineness of the complaint.

As regardes the second point in issue his Workship held that the complainant said to the Commissioner of Police that she had handed the box of ornaments to Hansraj. Her case now was that she had given it to the accused No. 2 who gave it to accused No. 1. This was one of the contradictions on the second point at issue. The original list had not been produced in Court, though if such a list had existed, the prosecution could hardly have failed to produce the same at the proper time.

NO INDEPENDENT EVIDENCE.

As regardes the ornaments produced before the Court, the complainant had identified them, as her property, as had her daughters and daughter-in-law, identified them. But there was no independent reliable evidence on this point. His Worship could hardly say that these ornaments had been satisfactorily identified as belonging to the complainant. There evidently seemed to be a bona-fide dispute with regard to the ownership. There was no direct evidence of dishonest conversion.

Considering the unastisfactory nature of the evidence for the prosecution and the various contradictory and inconsistent statements, his Workship did not think that the materials before him in this case were such as would justify him in issuing process against the accused, which process would necessarily involve not only a great deal of trouble and expense to the accused, but much public time would have to be spent without a reasonable prospect of a conviction. His Workship, therefore, ordered the notice to be discharged and the complaint to be dismissed. The ornaments were ordered to be returned to the party from whom they were seized by the police; exhibits other than ornaments to be returned to the parties who produced them, and the order as to exhibits to be stayed for sixty days.

NORTH BELFAST REGIMENT.

Photo by Central News.

Men of the 5th and 6th Battalions of the North Belfast Regiment at shooting practice at Mountstewart near Belfast.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE LATE MR. JAFFERBHOY RAHIMTULLA.

GATEWAY OF INDIA DESIGN ARPROVED.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla by Sir Pherozesha Mehta and several other members.

The plans for the "Gateway of India" monument were approved, and it was decided to agree to the Governments suggestion that the Corporation should enhance its subscription by one lakh.

The proposed experiment with gas and electric lights in certain streets in the city was also approved.

That the Corporation desire sorrowfully to put on record their sense of the loss sustained by the City in the untimely death, on the 25th April 1914, of Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, who, as a member of the Corporation for 14 years and its President for the year 1909-10 and as a member of the Standing Committee for 5 years and its Chairman for the year 1906-07, took a very keen and active interest in civic affairs and rendered very valuable services to the City; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., and other members of the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's deep sympathy in their bereavement.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

At the outset a reference was made to the death of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, who had been for several years a member of the Corporation and once its president. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved:—

Sir Pherozeshah said that one of the most painful duties that could possibly fall on him as the oldest member of this body was the one he was just then discharging. He could scarcely imagine that Mr. Jafferbhoy, who was till recently their colleague, had been snatched away from them so suddenly in the prime of life and that they would see him no more. He (the speaker) was not in Bombay when Mr. Jafferbhoy died, and the first news which he got of his death was in a letter which he received from his brother Sir Ibrahim on his (speaker's) return to Bombay. He could not express is words how shocked, how pained, how distressed he felt on receiving the news of the sudden removal of his dear and esteemed friend, Mr. Jafferbhoy, who belonged to the same profession as he did, and who, as they all knew, was destined to rise to the highest rung of the ladder to which a member of that profession could rise. For fourteen years Mr. Jafferbhoy had been a member of the Corporation, and during that period he invested their proceedings with lively interest by the humourous manner in which he dealt with some of the questions before them, but beyond that he had rendered very valuable and useful service to the city by the way in which he addressed himself to his responsible and arduous civic duties. As he had said, during this period of fourteen years, Mr. Jafferbhoy had rendered very valuable services in the cause of civic administration with singleness of purpose and rare devotion to duty. The humourous side of his activities could be judged from the way in which he fought for enfranchising women and throwing open the doors of the Corporation to the gentle sex. At the same time, old members would remember how valiantly Mr. Jafferbhoy fought for the removal of the sufferings of the poorer classes. It was through his championship that the rigorous of and hardship of the working of the Epidemic Diseases Act were reduced. Mr. Jafferbhoy had been for five years a member of the Standing Committee and without the slightest difficulty he rose to be its Chairman. He was then elected to the chair of the Corporation, and they yet remembered how well and how ably he performed all these offices to their entire satisfaction. He had taken a very keen and active interest in all that affected the welfare and progress of the City, and he, (the speaker) was afraid that it would be a long time before his place was filled. He had also acted for a short time as a Presidency Magistrate and during that short time he had won golden opinions. It was only recently that he had retired from civic life, and they had missed his genial presence from amongst them. It was most distressing to find that his voice would be heard no more, and it was with a very heavy heart that he moved this proposition.

LOSS TO MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

In seconding the proposition, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy associated himself with all that had been so touchingly said by his friend, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and added that great as was the loss to the City by the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, greater still had been the loss to their community, of which Mr. Jafferbhoy was a distinguished member.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji endorsed every word that had been said by the two previous speakers, and as a representative of the Mandvi Ward the cause of which the late Mr. Jafferbhoy pleaded so ably, bore testimony to the very great regard and esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held by the rate-payers. He added that Mr. Jafferbhoy had a very distinguished career in both the public and the civic life of the City and he would rank the fifth among the great representatives of the Mandvi Ward. By his death, the loss to the Mahomedan community was great, as there were very few highly educated and public spirited citizens in that community. The key-note of Mr. Jafferbhoy's success, the speaker said, was his sincerity, his liberal education and last but not the least his genial disposition.

Sir Balchandra Krishna associated himself entirely with the previous speakers.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the late Mr. Jafferbhoy was a really public-spirited citizen and was very broad-minded. He was a genial and humourous friend, and a generous friend of all castes and creeds. He had a literary character, too, and the City had lost a very prominent citizen, and the Mahomedan community one of its brightest ornaments.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said he had known the late Mr. Jafferbhoy from his college days and in associating himself with the previous speakers he desired to add that had Mr. Jafferbhoy been spared to them, he would have risen to the highest post.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji further supported the resolution.

Mr. Cassumally J. Pirbhoy said that their late esteemed friend had a brilliant record of Municipal work and the City and the Mahomedan community had lost a very valuable citizen.

Mr. A. M. Tod and Mr. J. A. D. McBain, on behalf of the European representatives, spoke in similar terms, and, in putting the proposition to the vote, the President said that the loss sustained by the City and the Mahomedan community by the death of Mr. Jafferbhoy was irreparable.

The proposition was then carried in solemn silence.

THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.

Sir Pheroseshah Mehta asked for and obtained priority for the consideration of the Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the schema as now proposed for the monument to be erected at the Apollo Bunder in commemoration of the landing of Their Majesties in India.

The Committee recommended the latest designs as suitable and on the whole very satisfactory.

The Government had written a further letter asking the Corporation to enhance their contribution by one lakh to be paid by four equal annual instalments, in view of the extra expenditure necessitated by a revision of the plans.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the Report be approved and adopted and the Government he informed accordingly; that with reference to their letter, inviting the Corporation to supplement their donation, Gvernment be informed that the Corporation would be prepared upon the necessary recommendation from the Standing Committee to enhance their contribution by one lakh payable by four equal annual instalments.

Sir Pherozeshah said that the Committee had made their Report after a very careful consideration. They could well imagine that even now people would come forward and say that something better could be done, but it was impossible in these artistic days to satisfy everyone. The Government had pointed out that the new designs would involve greater expenditure and had also pointed out that they had doubled their grant, and the Government of India had consented to an increase of their donation, which would maintain unchanged its proportion to the total estimated cost of the scheme. Under those circumstances the Government had come to them to induce them to double their contribution and considering the nature and character of the communication, we was perfectly certain that the Corporation would not refuse its assent to this proposal.

Mr. Tod seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that they should put up there two status of Britannia and Hind embracing each other.

Mr. D. E. Wacha approved of the original proposition and said he would leave Dr. Sukhia's suggestion to more artistic minds. He observed that the present model was a greater improvement on the last, and this last, in Shakespeare's words, was certainly the best.

Mr. H. P. Mody disapproved of Dr. Sukhia's suggestion, and remarked that the Corporation ought most severely to discountenance kissing in public.

The proposition was then carried.

LIGHTING EXPERIMENTS.

Priority was then obtained by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for the consideration of the Commissioner's Report on the question of improving the future lighting of the City, with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electric power. The Report has already been published. It is to the effect that the Commissioner will experiment with both gas and electric lighting in certain streets.

Sir Pherozeshah moved that the Report be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would await a further report as to the actual working of the experiment.

Sir Pherozeshah said that he moved this proposition as he was forgotten in this matter. It was on his proposal that this experiment was to be carried out and yet his name was omitted from the Report. He did not say that it was knowingly done but he thought that something useful must not be allowed to be forgotten. As to this experiment, he said that he hoped his proposal would bear fruit and allow them to judge what should be done in the future.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The meeting was then adjourned.

MYSORE AND BANGALORE RACES.

LONG DISTANCE RACES UNPOPULAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May, 4.

The first entries for the Mysore Races which closed on Saturday, show a vast improvement in the majority of cases over last year's and the programme has attracted several new up-country owners. The races which have not filled well or have fallen short in entries are those in which the stewards increased the distance. Owners show a distinct disinclination to enter their animals for long races, especially in the case of country breds, when new races are being made up in place of those which have not filled, the distances will have to be shortened.

The first entries for the Bangalore Races also closed simultaneously but have not come up to expectations.

WOMEN CIVIL SERVANTS.

MEN'S POLITICS.

PROPOSED RESTRICTION OF ACTIVITY.

The Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, was issued in England as a Blue Book on 14th April. It was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the night of the 16th April. The most important recommendations, says the "Daily News," dealt mainly with (1) boy labour, (2) employment of women, and (3) the method of entering the service and the arrangements for promotion.

These proposals are set out once more for reference, at the end of the following summary of the Blue Book, which is noteworthy for three things.

The importance attached to the work of women, which it is proposed to extend very considerably.

The drastic proposals for restricting political activity on the part of civil servants; and

The large number of "reservations" to the Report, in addition to a Minority Report.

One of these reservations is exceptionally topical, in view of the interest aroused by the Army question. It is recommended that members of the Officers' Training Corps should receive special facilities in the examinations, but to this proposal Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., Mr. R. D. Holt, M.P., Mr. P. Snowden, M.P., Mr. Graham Wallas, and Mrs. Lucy A. E. D. Streatfeild offer the most uncompromising opposition in the following words:

We are not convinced that service in the O.T.C. is likely to develop qualities of initiative, self-reliance, self sacrifice, and endurance than are other forms of training or of social service.

We have no means of judging whether this corps is of value to the military forces of the country, but, if it is, any reward should come direct from the responsible military authorities, and should not take the form of admitting to the Civil Service of the Crown persons who cannot satisfy the ordinary tests.

Should the country ever, unhappily, be involved in a serious war, the duties of the Civil Government would become more, and not less, arduous, and every competent Civil Servant would be required at his proper post, and his military knowledge would be of no special advantage in the country.

EFFICIENCY OF WOMEN.

Mr. Clynes, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Wallas, Mrs. Streatfeild, and the Bishop of Southwark, Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Cecil Beck, M.P., and Miss Haldane dissent from the opinion that men are more reliable than women. Efficiency, they think, depends in part upon food, housing, recreation, etc., made possible by the salary paid. Nor can they agree to a hard and fast regulation of compulsory retirement on marriage.

"We believe," it is declared, "that there are many cases, especially in the higher grade of work, or where women are appointed for highly specialised knowledge, in which the enforcement of this rule would act to the public disadvantage."

This reservation also declares that the evidence taken by the Commission does not justify the statement, even with regard to existing facts, that "in adaptability to varying service conditions the advantage lies with men." The evidence given by the Deputy Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, it is pointed out, is a striking illustration of the effect on the efficiency of the women clerks of an improvement in conditions.

The signatories to this reservation declare further that some of the work done by typists and shorthand writers is of a superior kind, "and those who prove themselves fitted for it might with advantage be employed on other or on more advanced clerical work. We suggest that the reporting work done for Royal Commissions, deputations, etc., now performed by stenographers specially called in might be suitably undertaken by a superior class of women typists specially constituted for this purpose."

A WOMAN ADVISER.

Also, in view of the fact that 58,700 women and girls are employed in the Post Office, 1,250 in other public offices and 1,000 under the War Office, Admiralty, and Prisons Departments (excluding the nurses belonging to the naval and military establishments), the opinion is expressed that provision should be made for the inclusion on the staff of the new section in the Treasury of a woman who shall be in a position to advise on matters affecting the organisation of women in the Service.

POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS.

A portion of the report that is likely to arouse keen discussion is that referring to the citizen rights of Civil Servants. Briefly, the majority recommendations are:

Members of the General Department and Professional Civil Service should be placed under an obligation to observe a proper reserve and reticence both in speech and writing in respect to political questions.

Civil Servants should not, save in exceptional cases, run the risk of being mixed up in local politics, which run on parallel or converging lines with political controversies.

The Treasury, through its special section for control of the Civil Service, should exercise oversight over all departmental rules in respect to participation by Civil Servants in local administration with the object of maintaining uniformity in their provisions.

Restrictions on the freedom of action of individual members of the Subordinate Civil Service need not be strict as in cases of the superior grades, but they should be prohibited from using their official positions in any way to influence elections, whether for Parliament or local bodies.

A special inquiry into the whole subject should be held by persons of experience in conciliation and arbitration in the industrial world.

To these suggestions, the Minority Report, signed by Sir Henry Primrose, Sir Guy Granet, and Mr. A. A. Booth, offers the comment that the subject has been "invested with an importance beyond what it deserves." The Minority recommendations on the matter are that the part to be taken publicly by Civil Servants in politics, whether national or local, should be limited to the exercise of the franchise; that Civil Servants should not be permitted to stand as candidates for Parliament or for Local Government Bodies; and that Associations of Civil Servants for promotion of Service interests should not be permitted to affiliate themselves to bodies outside the Service.

An interesting recommendation refers to appointments by patronage, and "in order to provide against the possibility of abuse" the Majority Report recommends:

When any appointment is made to a high administrative position in the Civil Service of a person who has not served for a prescribed number of years in that service, the Minister appointing should be required to lay, as soon as possible, before Parliament a minute stating the name, qualifications, and previous career of the person whom he has appointed or proposes to appoint.

On the vexed question of the preference given to University men for Class I. (the Administrative Class), naturally a good deal is said. The Majority Report takes the view that the instances of non-University men proving themselves distinguished public servants are the exception. "As a rule," says the report "the best University training ripens natural ability and develops administrative capacity."

On this question Mr. Arthur Boutwood has a pointedly-worded "reservation." "Well-known social and moral changes in English life," he says, "have affected the formative power of the older Universities. Moreover, the younger Universities, with their new and almost untested forms of social experience, are daily becoming more and more important. Of those who now receive University training very many are strangers to the administrative tradition, and not a few are ill-prepared to receive it."

INTERESTS OF DEMOCRACY.

Education itself, he goes on, is not a sufficient preparation for administrative work. The fact that a boy is "clever" affords no sufficient ground for presuming that he will be a good administrator. He adds:

I believe that in order to reconcile the interests of democracy with the interest of the public service there must be given to the democracy not only better education, but also the opportunities of freedom and its duties in a more humane, a more hopeful, a more invigorating social order.

The interests of the public service prohibit any artificial limitation of the field from which administrative officers are selected.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

As to the general proposals of the report they may be summarised as follows:

Co-ordination of educational systems and the Civil Service examinations, and the extension of the principle of open competition.

A weekly half-holiday to all clerks.

The establishment of a Junior Clerical Class for "permanent service" (to abolish blind-alley labour), with salaries ranging from £50 (at the age of 16) to £200.

There should be a Senior Clerical Class, with salaries from £85 (at the age of 18) to £350.

Promotion by merit to be universal. There should be a minimum of six years' service before promotion from either the Second Division or Senior Clerical Class to the Administrative Class.

Women to be paid the same rates as men where the character and conditions of their work approximate to those performed by men. "In so far as the efficiency of men is higher the salaries of men should remain higher." An inquiry should be held by the Treasury to ascertain the clerical, inspectorial, and administrative positions which should be filled by women and the salaries they should receive.

Female clerks should be accommodated separately from men, should work under female supervision, their salaries should not be less than £65, and overtime should be strictly limited. The employment of female typists should be extended, their salaries to range from £1 to £1 12s. per week. Shorthand typists should be receive from £1 6s. to £2 2s. per week. Promotion should be allowed from the typists to the clerical class in cases of exceptional merit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

Lieutenant V. G. Duke, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Roorki.

Major H. B. Rattray, D. S. O., 45th Sikhs, is appointed 2nd in command of that regiment.

Brigadier-General H. F. Loch, Commanding Abbottabad Brigade, is granted leave for 4 months.

The following officers have been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps:—

Lieutenant Herapath, 16th Rajputs, to the Rawalpindi Division; Lieutenant Burlton Bennet 9th Infantry, to the Lucknow Division; Lieutenant A. G. Cunningham, Royal Field Artillery, to the Lahore Division; Lieutenant Gahan, East Surrey Regiment, to the Lahore Division; Lieutenant Gilbert, Liverpool Regiment, to the Peshawar Division; Captain Rebsch, 92nd Punjabis, to the Secunderabad Division; Lieutenant B. L. Jones, 117th Mahrattas, to the Secunderabad Division; Lieutenant S. C. Williams, Leicestershire Regiment, to the Rawalpindi Division.

Captain B. J. Haslam, R. E,, has been selected as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division, in succession to Major Robinson.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kemball 29th Punjabis, has been selected to succeed Colonel Dick, as Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, N. W. F. Province.

Second-Lieutenant E. G. Campbell, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Rawalpindi.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES

QUESTION OF QUALIFICATIONS

INDIAN CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following representation regarding the rules providing for the grant of certificates, entitling the holders to act as auditors of companies, has been sent by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the rules providing for the grant of certificates entitling holders thereof to act as auditors of Companies, published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated April 2nd 1914.

The Committee beg to bring to the attention of the Government that it has been the usual procedure to publish rules in connection with Legislative Acts, two or three months before they are put into operation, the opinions of the public being invited on them. The aforementioned rules relating to the Register of auditors are a radical departure from the existing practice and yet, the Committee regret to note, no opportunity was given to the public or to Chambers of Commerce to express their opinion on them. Even now it is not known on what basis the auditors' Council will recommend and the Government will ratify their recommendation re:—the granting of auditors' certificates. It is because these rules affect the large class of Indian auditors and not to a small extent the commercial community also, that my Committee venture to lay their suggestions regarding them before the Government. Before doing so, they would like to quote here their opinion on this question as submitted time after time to the Government of India:—

"The qualifications of auditors on the public Register should be

(*a*) Every fellow, associate or member of an Incorporated body of Professional Accountants and Auditors of Great-Britain and Ireland or of India, when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by the Government of India.

(*b*) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present:—

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants.
2. The Scottish Chartered Accountants.
3. The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland.
4. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
5. The Corporation of Accountants.
6. The Central Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three Societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth as Incorporated Accountants, of the fifth as Corporate Accountants, and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(*c*) All the practising auditors at the time of the passing of the Act should be recognised in the first list.

(*d*) Persons who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of Accountants and Auditors, and provided that they have served under registered auditors or worked as Accountants for a period of at least two years."

THE BENGAL RULES.

My Committee beg to point out that a large number of Indian auditors, practising at present, belongs to the Corporation of Accountants and the Association of Accountants and also to bodies like the London Association of Accountants. Not knowing the basis laid down for the guidance of the Auditor's Council, my Committee do not know how they will proceed in this matter of the preparation of a register of auditors. In order however that their suggestions may not come too late, they beg to suggest that the Government will be pleased to lay down that the bodies recommended above by this Chamber may be recognised for the purposes of certificates, by the Auditors' Council, as otherwise a large number of Indian Auditors will be precluded.

In this connection my Committee beg to draw the attention of the Government to the rules issued in this matter by the Government of Bengal wherein they have recognised members of

(1) The Central Association of Accountants.

(2) The London Association of Accountants.

(3) The Institution of Certified Public Accountants.

(4) The Corporation of Accountants Ltd.

The Committee beg to suggest that members of these bodies, *who have passed examinations of any of the above bodies*, if they have five years' practical experience as auditors may be given permanent certificates and not be put to the necessity of appearing for an examination. They trust that the Auditors' Council and the Government will be pleased to accord this privilege to auditors of long standing and experience also.

NEED FOR A SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

With reference to the proviso given in rule No. 9 the Committee fear that it is not exactly made clear as to what is meant by "adequate practical experience for at least five years in auditing accounts." This will work hard on the future generation, unless the rule is clearly elucidated. No one will be allowed to practise unless he has five years' experience and such an experience cannot be had without being allowed to practise. A vicious circle is thus formed, unless we take the proviso to include experience of account at an auditor's as a clerk or an apprentice. Taking this alternative we are confronted with another dilemma that there cannot be in the very nature of things so many vacancies at the offices of recognised auditors as to meet all the requirements. The result will be that heavy premiums will be demanded by recognised auditors from persons wishing to get experience at their offices. My Committee beg therefore to suggest that "practical experience" should include experience as an accountant or assistant accountant at recognised Bank or Insurance offices. Every application will have of course to be judged on its own merits.

My Committee beg to point out that in about three years the new College of Commerce will be turning out Bachelors of Commerce whom, it may be trusted, the Government will consider eligible for permanent unrestricted certificates. There is however an urgent necessity for instituting special auditors' examinations by the Government for those people who may be granted only provisional certificates, or who without going up for the College of Commerce course wish to qualify themselves for the profession of auditors.

My Committee beg to suggest that the Government will be pleased to appoint a Committee as soon as possible to draw up a scheme of such an examination, a Committee to which this Chamber may be asked to send a representative.

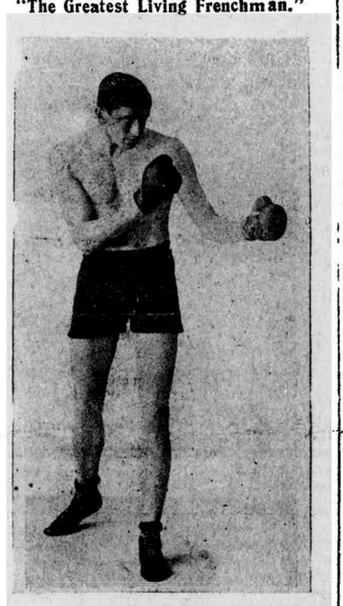
AN ANOMALOUS OMISSION.

Before concluding, my Committee beg to be allowed to draw the attention of the Government to an omission, which appears to be rather anomalous, in the rules issued by them, with regard to the registration of auditors. It appears that Chartered and Incorporated Accountants (members of the six bodies declared by the Government of India) will not have to apply for their names being placed on the Auditors' Register. The Committee expect that the omission of this requirement is merely accidental and that all the Chartered and Incorporated Accountants will have their names placed on the Register of Auditors and will be liable to fees for licence and to removal from the list in case of insolvency, lunacy or unprofessional conduct just like other Registered auditors.

In conclusion, the Committee beg to hope that the Government will be pleased to consider this representation favourably and to accept the suggestions made therein.

CARPENTIER.

"The Greatest Living Frenchman."



"Carpentier has done more for France than any other man since de Lesseps." This seems a startling declaration, in all conscience, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" but on analysing things, it really isn't much exaggerated. People are scoffing because the boxing idol has turned down a £10,000 offer to tour in Australia. The truth is that Parisians have persuaded Carpentier that he is worth ten times £10,000 to the Republic at the present juncture. France must have her hero, her Boulanger, her Zola, her Carpentier, to carry her on to glory. The present physical renaissance in France, dates from Carpentier's early triumphs. The newspapers are full of him, and reading about this pitboy-pugilist has awakened "pride of body" in a hundred thousand Frenchmen of to-morrow who, otherwise, would be slouching smoked-out boulevard roues in embroyo, Carpentier has changed all that. To-day, Frenchmen are excelling at all sports. It's all very well for us to lie back in our armchairs and imagine we are "it." An era of sporting apathy, due to good old insular prejudice has overtaken these isles. It is the firm belief of many that ten years hence will see Frenchmen, man for man, a better species of the human race than the sons of Albion. We sadly need a Carpentier—but there!—if one arose among us, lack of Gallic fire and imagination would cause us to ignore him.

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JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF AHMEDABAD.

A CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give a short space in your esteemed paper to the following.

The question of relieving the congestion of work in the judicial district of Ahmedabad has for years past been causing trouble to Government. The Judge at Ahmedabad is judge of three revenue districts, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals.

Ahmedabad has a District Judge, two permanent Assistant Judges and I believe, two temporary Assistant Judges.

Ahmedabad is a rapidly rising commercial city and with the commercial and land-aquisition cases it is no wonder that the judges have an amount of work requiring careful handling and close attention. The neighbouring district of Kaira supplies an amount of criminal work and it is not likely to diminish. Panch Mahals used to add some work and so some few years ago Government reduced the Ahmedabad work by transferring the Panch Mahals criminal work to the Sessions Judge of Broach who now proceeds to Godhra every second month to hold a sitting of the Sessions, and recently Government have built a court house and residential quarters for the judge.

When the criminal work was given over to Broach, Government contemplated to give over the civil work as well, but for reasons which are not known to me the suggestion was opposed by the Godhra people, and was not very favourably received by the judge at Broach, probably on the ground that one judge would not be able to cope with the work of the two districts combined. Whatever the truth in this objection at the time, the objection has lost much of the force now, by the obvious fact that the litigation both civil and criminal, has of late considerably gone down in the Broach District.

It seems the question has again been taken up, and if it has so been taken up the Government would do well to consider the advisability of combining the two districts Broach and Panch Mahals under one judge, the Sessions and District Judge of Broach.

Last time the people of Godhra objected on the ground that they were connected in business ways with Ahmedabad and Godhra was nearer Ahmedabad than Broach. But these are merely sentimental grievances, there is common language between Godhra and Broach, and with the new Delhi route there is a more convenient way of reaching Broach than Ahmedabad. The Panjab mail of the B. B. & C. I. R. runs by Broach and passengers can rapidly and easily go to and from Broach and Godhra.

Besides it will appear on inquiry that the litigation from Panch Mahals, I mean civil litigation, suits and appeals that have to be filed at Ahmedabad is very small, and will not add materially to the work of the Broach court. Further a little inquiry will satisfy Government that large areas of waste land in the Mahals has recently been given out for cultivation, of which some has already been brought under cultivation and the rest will be so brought as time passes. This year there was an abundant harvest of cotton which found its way to the ginning factories on the mainline, at Palej, Itola, Broach, Miagam etc. Broach people have been doing considerable cotton business on the main line between Broach and Godhra and it is said that merchants from Broach side are erecting factories and presses on the line. There is therefore no force in the argument based on the allegation of convenience or business connections with Ahmedabad. Broach is nearer Bombay than Ahmedabad and if legal assistance from Bombay is to be had for any work of importance the cost will be smaller at Broach. The Panch Mahals people besides will have all the advantages that Broach has, on the ground of its being on a navigable river.

I hope Government will make thorough inquiry before arriving at a decision. It is necessary that this question which has often been raised and shelved should be settled once for all. If need be a conference of the judicial and revenue officers of the three districts should be called and a select number of leading merchants and other representatives of the public should be invited to take part in the discussion.

It is besides necessary to ascertain the real quantity of work mere figures will be deceptive, civil appeals are often disposed of under the old section 551 summarily, and criminal appeals are several times received from Jails and are rejected without much trouble. What Government have got to ascertain is the burden likely to be really thrown on a particular officer and whether it will be too great for the efficient and proper discharge of his judicial functions. To me it appears, the easiest solution of the ever recurring question is to give at least a trial to the arrangement which abolishes the present half hearted measure and combining all work civil and criminal at Broach. The work at Broach has been remarkably light these years and it seems likely that it will decrease still more. It will be profitless to enter into a consideration of the causes that have led to this state of things. The signs are not at present in favour of a rise in the work and it is not desirable to hope for an increase in litigation in the interests of all concerned.

Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

May 2, 1914.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.

POOR STATE OF ITS FINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 4.

The Commissioner of the Mandalay Division has written to the President of the Mandalay Municipality pointing out the low state of the municipal finances and asking them to improve their condition otherwise within the next year or so they will be bankrupt. The normal income for 1914-15 is estimated at Rs. 7,87,520 while the expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 8,33,795. Judging from the way in which the committee continue to increase salaries and grant allowances in spite of the warnings they received, the Commissioner could only conclude that they had entirely failed to realize the precarious condition of their municipal finances. The Chairman was asked to point out to the Committee that a careful and thorough investigation of the present state of the municipal finances was necessary and it was imperative to either curtail the expenditure or increase the revenue by enhanced taxation and take steps to make the income balance the expenditure.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE IN PUNJAB.

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 4.

An informal conference of the principals of various colleges of Lahore and educational institutions was held at the end of last week with a view to devising ways and means to check the dissemination of seditious literature among the *alumni*. All the heads of institutions promised support and co-operation in stemming the possible malign influences.

THREE MORE DACOITIES IN BENGAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Three more dacoities are reported to have occurred during the last week, two near Howrah and the third at Basirhat. In the first two cases the culprits have not been arrested, but in the last case the police arrested a man who came to cash a hundred rupee note in a grocer's shop in Canning Town. The man confessed that the note formed part of the booty carried away during the dacoity at Basirhat. On his information three others were arrested and the property looted in the dacoity recovered.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR GETS TWO YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The Deputy Magistrate of Cuttack sentenced the police Sub-Inspector of Barchana to two years' rigorous imprisonment for wrongfully confining several persons in the Thana during the investigation of a case.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

Though both Poles of the Faith's surface have now been attained, the Polar regions continue to attract many expeditions. That such is the case is a healthy sign, says the "Morning Post." It shows that exploration is being pursued for the sake of discovery and adventure, and not merely as a sensational race for records. It shows also that funds are still obtainable for Polar exploration, though it no longer offers the same appeal to the record-loving public. After the attainment of the North Pole by Admiral Peary and the long and sordid controversy which arose over the rival claims of Dr. Frederick Cook, there was a temporary revulsion of feeling in many quarters against Polar expeditions, more especially in the United States. It was this state of affairs, according to Captain Amundsen, which made it so difficult for that explorer to obtain funds for his proposed drift voyage across the North Polar Ocean, and led to his secret departure for the South Pole in the hope that by achieving a sensational journey in that direction he would capture the public imagination and so loosen their purse-strings to the extent of enabling him to carry out his original project. As everybody knows, this amazing adventure was successful, but either Captain Amundsen was not so serious as he professed to be in his desire to embark on a North Polar drift voyage, or his South Polar excursion has not been such a financial success as he anticipated; for though two years have elapsed since his return his departure North is still delayed. Amid the enthusiasm which welcomed his return from the South Pole in 1912 it was understood that ample funds for the North Polar voyage would be assured to him, and it was announced that the *Fram* would sail from San Francisco in the summer of 1913. The months went by, and it was announced that it had been necessary to delay the start till the summer of 1914, when the *Fram* would pass through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and make her way into the Arctic Ocean by way of Bering Strait. The National Geographical Society of Washington voted last year a sum of £4,000 for the funds of the expedition, and with a still larger contribution from the Norwegian Geographical Society and other resources the expedition was declared to be at last on a thoroughly sound financial footing. But lately word has come that the start has been again delayed and will not in any case take place till the summer of next year, and even this will be dependent on further contributions. Meanwhile, however, the organisation of the expedition continues, and a new member has joined the staff in the person of Dr. Filchner, the German explorer, whose discoveries in the Weddell Sea a couple of years ago have led to so much discussion about the ethics of Polar exploration in connection with the plans of the British and Austrian Antarctic expeditions.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION.

While Captain Amundsen waits, many other expeditions are at work in the Arctic regions, and this year will see a vigorous attack delivered against many unconquered fastnesses surrounding the North Pole. The expedition which has attracted the greatest amount of public attention in this country is that commanded by Mr. Stefansson, and supported by the Canadian Government. This expedition sailed through Bering Strait last year with the intention of exploring the seas and islands lying to the north of Alaska and the Arctic shores of Canada. Its programme was of an ambitious nature and though it was not proposed to attempt to reach the North Pole a good deal of theatrical sensationalism was introduced into the announcement of the expedition's plans, especially with reference to the possible discovery of a new continent. None the less the expedition is a serious enterprise, and Mr. Stefansson is an experienced explorer having spent some years among the Eskimo inhabiting the Mackenzie delta and the archipelago of islands beyond. So far his programme has not worked out very happily. One of his ships, the *Karluk*, disappeared in a gale last September after Mr. Stefansson and a few companions had landed for a hunting expedition on the north coast of Alaska. The most contradictory reports have since been received about the *Karluk*. A good deal of anxiety has been felt regarding her fate, but she is in the capable hands of Captain Robert Bartlett, a Newfoundland skipper who navigated more than one of Admiral Peary's ships and who accompanied that explorer on his last journey up to the 88th parallel. There is nothing to be done but to await definite news of her. It is not the least notable feature of the expedition that despatches from Mr. Stefansson have been received all through the winter. This is striking testimony to the facilities for communication with the Arctic shores of Canada and Alaska, even in the winter months, thanks to the Canadian and American Government stations established there well within the Arctic Circle. During the winter Mr. Stefansson has advanced eastwards to the Mackenzie delta, and has made arrangements for a good deal of survey work to be carried out. He himself, if all has gone well, should be engaged at this time in a journey northwards over the ice of the Beaufort Sea—the name given to the unknown part of the Arctic Ocean lying north of Alaska and Canada and west of the Parry Archipelago. He proposed to advance along the 143rd meridian of west longitude, and hoped to cover 300 miles before returning. The explorer's despatches still seem to contemplate the possibility of new land being discovered on this trip, but that is very unlikely. Captain Einar Mikkelsen made a similar journey over the ice along the 141th meridian seven years ago, in the course of his expedition to the Beaufort Sea. He had very difficult conditions to contend against, but got about 100 miles from the coast, and secured soundings which appeared to indicate that he had crossed the edge of the continental shelf—in other words, that he had reached the region of great ocean depths where it was unlikely that new land would be found. Captain Mikkelsen's route, however, lay about 140 miles west of that which Mr. Stefansson proposes to follow, so that it is possible the latter may strike some western extension of the Parry Archipelago. Geographers hold conflicting views as to the prospects of the discovery of any large area of new land within the unexplored parts of the North Polar area, but the balance of opinion is probably against any such discovery. Dr. Nansen, at any rate, is opposed to the theory of an unknown Polar continent.

THE SEARCH FOR CROCKER LAND.

While the prospects of the discovery of new land by Mr. Stefansson are, to say the least, very doubtful, the full extent of the great archipelago of islands lying between Canada and Northern Greenland has still to be determined. Away to the north-west of Ellesmere Land there is an island of unknown size, of which only a small part of the coast has been sighted, and that only once, in 1906. The task of learning more about this island has been taken up by an American expedition, which, from the point of view of geographical discovery, is the most interesting of all the exploring parties now in the Arctic regions. It was Admiral Peary who, in 1906, sighted the new land from the north-west coast of Ellesmere Land, and it was one of the young men who accompanied him on his last expedition, Mr. George Borup, who determined to find out more about this new land—Crocker Land, as it is named on the maps. Unhappily, Mr. Borup was drowned early in 1912, when the expedition was nearly ready to start; but his father continued to support the enterprise as a memorial to the son, and after a year's delay the expedition started last summer under the command of Professor D. B. Macmillan, another of the men trained in Arctic exploration under Admiral Peary. It was not a very auspicious start, the expedition's ship, the *Diana*, running on the rocks on the coast of Labrador, and though she was refloated it was found necessary to transfer the expedition and its equipment to another vessel, the *Erik*, in which the voyage north continued to the Eskimo village of Etah, in the far north-west of Greenland. The ice conditions prevented the expedition from establishing a base on Ellesmere Land, as had been intended, and a camp was therefore established at Etah. Sledging parties have no doubt, been sent out this spring across Ellesmere Land, and, if possible, onwards across the Polar ice to Crocker Land. In other directions the expedition hopes to explore the Polar Ocean west of Ellesmere Land with a view to determining the full extent of the Parry Archipelago. Journeys on to the Greenland ice cap are also contemplated. Unless Admiral Peary was mistaken when he thought that he sighted Crocker Land, Professor Macmillan's expedition has before it discoveries of the greatest geographical and scientific interest, and news of its work this season will be eagerly awaited.

Apart from large and well-equipped expeditions like those mentiond above, there are generally at work in the Arctic regions individual investigators who have devoted themselves to researches of one kind or another in the Far North. At the present time, for instance, there is at work in the Mackenzie delta a young American geologist, Mr. Ernest Leffingwell, who went north with Captain Mikkelsen in 1906, and who has spent most of the time since then on the northern coasts of Alaska and Canada. In North-West Greenland, too, there is still at work a young Danish ethnologist, Mr. Rasmussen, who is a great traveller as well as a student of Eskimo beliefs and customs. Mr. Rasmussen has been at this work for many years, and not long ago made a remarkable journey from the north-west coast of Greenland across the interior ice cap and back round the north coast.

MISSING PUSSIAN EXPLORERS.

On the opposite side of the Arctic regions at least three Russian expeditions are the subject of some anxiety, and expeditions are being planned to search for them. As already reported by the Christiania correspondent of the "Morning Post," the search for two of these expeditions has been entrusted to the Norwegian explorer Captain Otto Sverdrup, who was in command of the *Fram* on Dr. Nansen's famous expedition, and who afterwards conducted, on board the same vessel, a most successful voyage among the archipelago of islands to the west of Greenland. One of the expeditions for which he is to search is under the command of Mr. Russanoff, who sailed in 1912 for Novaya Zemlya. He had previously visited these islands on several occasions, and desired to test the sea route to Siberia round the northern end of Novaya Zemlya. He was reported from that region towards the end of the summer of 1912, and since then nothing has been heard of him. The other expedition for which Captain Sverdrup is to search also went north in 1912. It was commanded by Lieutenant Brussiloff, who was ambitious to complete the North-East Passage. His ship was Sir Allen Young's old vessel, the *Pandora*, though her name had been altered to the *Saint Anna*. Lieutenant Brussiloff proposed to spend the winter of 1912-13 at the mouth of one of the Siberian rivers, and hoped to reach the Pacific Ocean through Bering Strait in the summer of last year; but, in his case also, nothing has been heard of the expedition since 1912.

The Russian Government is organising an expedition to search for a third explorer who entered the Arctic regions in 1912. This is Captain Sedoff, who, after undertaking minor expeditions in Novaya Zemlya and Franz Josef Land, conceived the idea of reaching the North Pole from the latter archipelago. The enterprise was not very well supported, but Captain Sedoff determined to make at last an expedition to Franz Josef Land. His ship, however, came to grief on Novaya Zemlya where the expedition wintered in latitude 76 degrees North. Various excursions were made through the little known northern parts of Novaya Zemlya, enabling what is virtually a new map of this region to be constructed. Last summer scurvy broke out among the members of the expedition, with the result that the master of the ship and four of the sailors left the main party. They were picked up by a steamer in Matthew Strait, which divides the two main islands of Novaya Zemlya, and reported that Captain Sedoff had rechristened his vessel, in which he still proposed to sail for Franz Josef Land at the end of August. He asked however, that a relief expedition should be despatched to his aid this year, and this request the Russian Government is now engaged in fulfilling.

Enough has been said to show that a wide and varied field is being covered by explorers of many nationalities in the Arctic regions. Though the Pole has been gained, there are still large areas which the foot of man has never penetrated, offering abundant scope for the enterprise both of the adventurous explorer and of the scientific student for many a long day to come. Armchair geographers may talk of the lessened opportunities for pioneer exploration, and naturally they are less numerous than in the past. But adventures are still to the adventurous, and modern exploration calls for as high qualities of mind and body and spirit as were ever required of the explorers of old.

BUDGET PROSPECTS.

IMPORTANT INCOME TAX CHANGES EXPECTED.

With reference to the forthcoming Budget statement, "The Standard" is informed that, while certain details require to be worked out, and the final decision of the Cabinet come to, it may be taken that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had under consideration the incidence of the Income Tax, and that certain important changes will be made.

The Estimates, states a well-informed correspondent, will be based on a less rosy view of trade prospects for the coming year than was the case for the twelve months just ended.

The Income Tax references, which will attract attention, recall that this tax was introduced by Pitt, as a war tax in 1799; that it was taken off in 1814, and later was reimposed by Peel. It has come to be recognised as a permanent tax, and as such it will be dealt with. What is termed by some, and advocated by many, as "a reasonable graduation" of this tax is now actually worked out in detail at the Treasury.

An interesting point on which there is much speculation is the expected modification in the treatment of married women's income. Proposals as to separate abatements may be made, and in some quarters separate assessments even for wives' incomes are regarded as possible. Some modification of the Sugar tax is probable, and the Tea and Stamp Taxes are under review.

Sweeping changes of high importance may be expected as affecting the relations of Imperial and local taxation. While a complete scheme may not be presented, but may be introduced over two or three years, matters which will probably be touched by Mr. Lloyd George are those of Education, Roads, Public Health, Criminal Prosecution, and Land Values. It is not as yet decided to set up a further scheme of duties for land values.

A rearrangement in the Estimates of Education will be responsible for over £2,000,000 extra expenditure; but this will come as a relief to rateable areas. Again, in the case of Roads, upwards of £2,400,000 may be taken from the Exchequer for maintenance of main and country roads, this taking the form of a "sop" to the agricultural interests.

Other grants from the Exchequer will also be adumbrated, so that incresed taxation, outlined, but not as yet finally decided upon, appears to be certain.

BATH OF HOT WAX.

AMAZING STORY OF NEW CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A bath of paraffin wax, heated to 125 deg. Fahrenheit, is the new and extraordinarily efficacious treatment for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, and kindred affections. The method, which is called the keritherapy, has been described by its discoverer, Dr. Barthe de Sandfort, to the Academy of Medicine in Paris which is unanimous in regarding it as a precious contribution to medical science.

Dr. de Sandfort had for some time used plasters of superheated wax on wounds, ulcers, burns, carbuncles, etc. These not only removed all pain, but caused the places to heal with almost miraculous rapidity.

This led him to believe that wax might advantageously be applied to the whole body. Accordingly he went to an oil refinery and entered a vat containing a hundered gallons of boiling wax. Far from being burned, he experienced rather a pleasant sensation, and the after-effects were wonderfully exhilirating. He was so encouraged that he tried the treatment on some patients, with results far exceeding his expectations.

GIVE THE LADS A CHANCE.

England does not want to part with her farmers and labourers on the land—these are the people we want, says the "Australian Review of Reviews." But the most successful settler of all has proved to be the boy. Last year Victoria had 2,500 of these, and there were applications for three or four times that number. The boy settles down quickly to the new life; he is not bothered with traditions; he has only to learn. These boys were largely drawn from the cities, but they do well on the land. England cannot quarrel with Australia for taking lads from blind alley occupations—boys who inevitably become city dwellers if they remain—and for giving them a chance in life they can never look for at home. The possibility of greatly adding to the number of such immigrant boys is being earnestly considered, and undoubtedly "give the lads a chance" would be a fine and perfectly truthful phrase to use at Home.

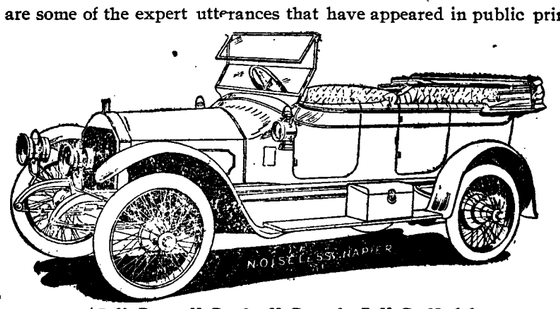
When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

NAPIER PLEASURE CARS.

Messrs. D. Napier & Son are one of the most successful motor builders of the world, for Napier Cars have practically gained their high place in the estimation of the motoring world, not only through their successful racing in the past, which by the way they have now entirely abandoned, but because Napier Cars now hold in R. A. C. Certificates of Official tests more than four times the number held by any other make of six cylinder cars, and it is the only British car to win the Gordon Bennett cup against the world. It is no wonder, therefore, that the English Press is so enthusiastic in praise of the Original and Proved Best Six cylinder Car.

"TH KING OF CARS"
"THE CHAMPION OF SIX CYLINDERS"
"AN IMPERIAL CAR"

are some of the expert utterances that have appeared in public print. The Napier is a Car with a great reputation and a list of satisfied owners in every part of the world. Every conceivable test which it can be put to has been applied to the Napier—speed—hill climbing—economy—silence and reliability. And because the Napier has come through these tests with greater success than any other car it is claimed for it that it is the Best Car in the World.



15 H. P. 20 H. P., 30 H. P. and 45 H. P Models,
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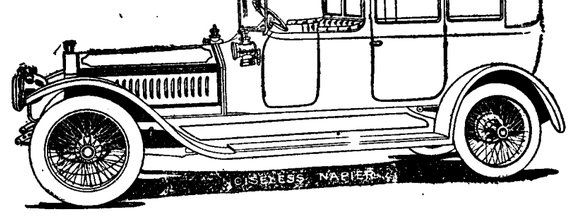
Do. Torpedo Bodies
Do. Cabriolet Bodies
Do Pullman Saloon Bodies.



"THE GLASGOW TIMES" says:—"The very highest quality in British design and workmanship."

The "PALL MALL GAZETTE" says:—"Many manufacturers have tried to copy it."

The "CAR ILLUSTRATED" says:—"Beautifully silent and free from all vibration."

These are certainly valuable appreciatory comments on the Noiseless Napier, but such comments are not confined to the British Press. The following extracts from the Continental Press are even more convincingly eloquent of Napier preeminence.

The Six-Cylinder Napiers were the centre of attraction at the recent Salon d'Automobiles at Brussels, and the Belgian Press were unanimous in their appreciation of these famous Cars.

LE PATRIOTE" says:—

"The crowd of select visitors came to admire this wonderful Napier—the artistocrat of British cars combining as it does, all merits of perfect construction with the rarest elegance. This specially refers to the extra silent running, which has become the *'dernier cri.'*"

"THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE" says:—

"It is only public trials, controlled by the R. A. C. Club of England, as is the case with the famous Six-cylinder Napiers, which is really of interest and which can prove actual results."

"LE SPORTSMAN" says:—

"The most admired cars in the whole Salon are the splendid Napiers with absolutely perfect construction, and which have solved the difficult problem in regard to perfect silence. This marvellous car is guaranteed for three years—absolutely unique terms."

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We have recently bought up a merchant's stock and are now offering same at 25% off usual selling prices.

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NEW MEN AND OLD FURNITURE.

A STUDY IN ANTIQUES.

This is the age of the connoisseur. He finds his delight in old pictures, old books, old china, old furniture—almost anything that is old, except clothes and boots, says a writer in the "Morning Post." Old wines and old cheese are not excluded. A tolerably well-known tale might be cited by way of illustration. One of the newly-rich invited two friends of his less affluent days to dinner, and showed them his collection of old masters. "How do you like my Botticelli?" he proudly inquired of one of them. "Very good, very good indeed," was the reply, "but to be quite candid I prefer the Chianti." The other privately looked daggers. "I say, old chap," he remarked, as later in the evening they walked home together, "that was an awful bloomer you made when B. asked you how you liked his Botticelli." "How, why?" "Well, you see, you silly clown, Botticelli isn't a wine: it's a cheese!"

Recently I had an opportunity of being initiated into the outer-circle mysteries of old furniture. I do not profess to know anything about furniture except on the hire system, which some people think is simply a device to enable young couples to set up in housekeeping with a millstone about their necks. Personally I think it is a humane system, albeit extravagant perhaps. Without it many a young Englishman and his wife would have to go on living in lodgings without a real home which they could call their own. I have often admired antique furniture in the premises of those who deal in it, and wished it were within my means to possess it. There is a noble and baronial aspect about it. It suggests the yule log, the wassil bowl, the knights in armour dight, the fair ladies whom they as brave men might dare to woo. Alas for this halo of chivalry and romance which an emotional nature may conjure up in a furniture shop! I know now that much of the furniture of the age of chivalry was made the day before yesterday.

My dissillusionment took place at a factory in a small town not remote from the Metropolis. It would not be desirable to name it. It is a town where they "specialise" in furniture, modern and antique. The gentleman by whom I was personally conducted is an artist in antique furniture to his finger-tips—an apt simile, for finger-tips as well as brains play an important part in these ancient creations of the modern craftsman's art. As designer, copyist, executant, my friend has few rivals. Every English, Elizabethan Jacobean, Cromwellian, Georgian—it is all one to him. Worm-eaten, moth-eaten, faded, frayed, grimy with the dust of ages, and shattered with the corruption of centuries—just tell him what you require and you shall not be kept waiting any longer than is necessary for the due execution of your order. How it is done, of course, is a trade secret, it is enough that it is done, and that a real expert may be deceived at times. As for a layman, he is destined to fall an easy prey on any and every occasion.

THE YANKEE MILLIONAIRE.

Yet is there nothing dishonest about the business. "Money talks," we are told, and if money wants a thing it must have it. Much of the trade confessedly is copyists' work, and the articles are labelled as reproductions and not as originals. But there are people who are themselves deceived, or submit to being deceived in order that they may pass on the deceit to others. My artistic friend could many tales unfold of rich Americans who come over to this country and wish to take back with them to shed the dull light of antiquity in their splendid mansions of modernity some rare furniture of the Tudor or Jacobean period. The comparatively few genuine articles are in the mansions, of English noblemen and squires, and even if the family were inclined to sell why pay the price when you may have an exact copy which will defy detection for a tithe of the sum that would be charged for the originals? So the Yankee millionaire goes to the dealer, who, in turn, communicates with the artist, and the millionaire's friends are in no position to contradict him when he tells them: "Yes that's a stool on which, the English Queen Elizabeth sat when she visited one of her favourites, Lord ——. Yes, it cost a lot, but it's worth it. It's the real thing. There isn't another like it in this country and very few in England, I reckon." Sometimes, I am afraid, the simple-minded millionaire is deceived intentionally by some not overscrupulous vendor, and there is palmed off on a purchaser from the other side of the "big drink" a quaint old oaken chair of three hundred years ago, which was not in exisence when his Majesty King George V. ascended the throne. I acquit my artist friend of complicity in the transaction. He is simply an artist. Saddlery is not much in his line. But if you were to tell him that Balaam's ass had a saddle and described it to him he would get it for you.

PROCESS OF BLACKENING OF OAK.

Like the cobwebs which are kept in cellars to be wrapped round the bottles of old wine as they are laid before the raptured gaze of the cognoscenti, the artist in antique furniture exercises scrupulous care in the selection of his materials and the arrangement of his "accessories." There is the instrument which bores the worm-eaten holes. There are the tools which seam and scarify the woodwork and chip off bits of beading from the carved oak. There are the locks rusted with age, the nests of drawers which it is difficult to open and still more difficult to shut. There is the leather which has been rubbed and chafed and indented through usage by successive generations of men and women long since gone to their graves. There is the once sturdy British oak-wood blackened by hundreds of years of exposure to the atmosphere. The blackening of the oak was explained to me. The process is simplicity itself. The new wood, after it has been fashioned into the finished article, is placed in a fumigating chamber. The element used is very strong ammonia. When the door of the chamber is opened the pugent fumes, if your breathing apparatus be unprotected, almost knock you down and cause you to beat a hurried retreat. Any living thing imprisoned within would perish of suffocation within a few minutes. As for the oak furniture, after twelve hours' treatment it emergies as my friend put it, "as black as your boots."

Another direction in which the artist in the antique finds ready and useful scope for his talents is in supplying missing or worn articles of a particular set of furniture. Mr. A., as I may call him, is frequently invited to make chairs to a pattern of genuine antique. He has a specimen in front of him, and his copies are so exact that the owner himself is unable to detect the difference. He has even been known to deceive an expert who is sometimes consulted by the authorities of public museums. He disclosed the deception, of course, before it had gone too far. The men employed work according to pattern and instruction, and are paid very high wages. Whatever they know, they do not "give the show away." Even if they did it would have no influence on an industry which is founded on the law of supply and demand. In these days of unfair foreign competition it is comforting to know that in an old country there are new men who flourish just because this is an old country and because its genius is not extinct.

FILM ACTOR AGED 93.

SPECIAL PLAYS FOR VETERAN FARM LABOURER.

Attired in an embroidered smoke frock, John Andrews, who is 93 years old, is one of the most picturesque figures that you could meet in a three-months' tramp of the countryside, says the "Daily News." He has come into prominence because after half a century of work as a farm labourer and a quarter of a century's retirement his remarkable face, fringed with white whiskers and brightened by a delightful smile and a twinkle in his eyes, happened one day to pass quite accidentally in front of a cinematograph camera.

The Hepworth Film Co., were the takers, and they sought out the old rustic to make him the central figure of some specially created film dramas.

A "Daily News" representative interviewed John Andrews at the house where he is living with his son at Walton-on-Thames. Like most people who are beyond 40, the veteran did not like his age being overstated. It has been given as 97. He asked that his old Bible might be produced, and on the title-page there clearly enough was the entry:

John Andrews, born 1820,

in faded ink. The next entry was that of his only son, born in 1857.

Mr. Andrews stated that he was employed for fifty years as labourer at Park Farm, Symonton, by Mr. Thomas Paxton, the nephew of Sir Joseph Paxton, who laid out Hyde Park for the 1851 exhibition and afterwards the Crystal Palace gardens. It was through his employer's relationship with Joseph Paxton that John made one of the party to London for the opening of the great exhibition. He walked four miles to Newbury Station and two or three engines were on the train that brought them to town.

When he and his party returned the whole village was out to cheer them.

Mr. Andrew's first motor-car ride was after he had been taken to Shepperton to pose for a cinema scene. He was to have returned with others in a brake, but a lady hearing that he had never had a motor-car ride in his life gallantly gave up her place in a car to him.

WOMAN'S DANGER IN LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

You know that in our work, if our task is easy and simple and one with which we are already very familiar, we take no pains in the doing of it; whereas, if it is new and offers peculiar and insistent obstacles, we are forced to attack it vigorously and with all our powers, writes Miss Mary Champion in the "The Daily Express." Again if a man is possessed of a great amount of money he is not likely to spend much energy upon working; whereas if that same man were penniless he would willingly exert himself to the utmost in his daily labour. So you and I, who have in us the greatest mental and spiritual possibilities, stagnate and fatten in the idleness of our great "liberty and independence." Liberty and independence are in themselves the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend. They allow us to say, "I may do and think and worship exactly as I like." And as we know there is no one to say us nay, as we are fully aware we need make but small fight for anything, so we sit down idly and have no great desires or ambitions save for the material.

TEACHING HAPPINESS.

The best that the "art" of education can do for happiness is to remove the repressing influences of moral and religious prohibitions, and to substitute ideas and images of brightness, beauty, joy, and encouragement, which shall furnish nutriment and stimulus to the natural powers of happiness that are the very sap of life, and bind man to man in the larger union of humanity, says "The Nation." Here is a concrete reform for pedagogy, to teach the history of nature and of man in evolution as a growing process of varied cooperation, motived and conducted by community of interests and feelings, and ever forwarding the conquest of Nature, which consists in closer harmony between Man and Nature, as between Man and Man. To dwell upon the struggles and conflicts incidental to this process, and to ignore or to disparage the growing harmony and the ideal atonement which give purpose and value to the history of Nature and of man, is for the educationalist to play the Devil's game, plying the tender mind with suggestions of evil, conflict and misery, instead of helping the feelings of goodness, love, and happiness to win their rightful sway over the growing will.

INDIAN ART IN VICTORIA MUSEUM.

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

In the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert Museum (Lower Gallery, Room 41) there has been arranged an exhibition of more than 200 characteristic works of the New Calcutta School, lent by the Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta, with these being grouped other examples of the same class, lent by Mr. Havell and Dr. Coomaraswamy, writes Sir Claude Phillips in the "Daily Telegraph." This collection formed by the Indian Society has recently been shown in Paris at the exhibition of the "Societe des Peintres Orientalistes." We will let the authorities speak for themselves on the subject of this modern Indian school of painting, the rise of which will come as a surprise to many people: "The New Calcutta School represents the development which has taken place since 1896, when Mr. E. B. Havell reorganised the instruction given in the Calcutta School of Art on Indian lines, and brought together a representative collection of examples of Indian painting, sculpture, and architecture for the purpose."

A NEW MOVEMENT.

This is an exceedingly interesting attempt made by an Englishman, and enthusiastically seconded by native artists, to lead back a great race to its own natural school of art, to its own subjects, chosen in the poetic literature, the mythology, and the history of India. The movement would appear to have rooted itself quite firmly already, and to have generated an art which, if not very vigorous as yet, or capable without further aid of nourishing itself from within, has already something of the dreaminess, of the suavity and charm that mark the later Indo-Persian and the Indian schools. A voluptuous softness, with something ever of the eternal feminine pervading it, colours this attractive archaistic art of to-day, not only in the subjects of a contemplative, but in those of a relatively dramatic order. And this note of sensuousness tempered by melancholy, of aloofness and silence is, and from the beginning has been, the dominant note of Indian art. We say this, though we bear in mind the, to us, unutterably hideous forms assumed by some of the divinities of the Hindu mythology, and the mysterious horror which surrounds them.

Wholly opposed in spirit to that of India is the Japanese art of the great vital periods. It vibrates with life, it is momentary, evershifting, not less in scenes of smiling repose, of idyllic charm, than in scenes filled with hideous clamour and violence, peopled by beings monstrous of aspect, charged to the lips with unquenchable hate. Even the marvellously beautiful Buddhistic art of Japan, in its very mysticity, has an element of irrepressible vitality that we find in nothing of purely Indian origin. This attempt, then, to revive the glories of the past is something more than an effort by an alien shepherd to lead strayed sheep back to their fold. It is sought to persuade them, open their eyes upon a glorious past, mythical and actual, and upon an art which—though, in its later manifestations, but feebly and imperfectly—reflects it. It is not for the foreigner to prophesy yet as to the success or failure of a movement still in its infancy. If to the modern Indian student of painting the vast epics, the complicated mythology, the dazzling history of a fathomless past are living things, so near and vivid to him still that he has the true artist's vision of them, then he may, interpreting this past, according to its own modes and, so far as is possible, in its own terms, achieve true and lasting success. But this student of painting, ancient and modern must be something more than a dexterous archaistic imitator; he must renew by his own personal vision, by his own personal conception, all that he touches. If it should be otherwise, if of the past only its quaintnesses, only its mannerisms should be reproduced, then would the edifice of which the slight foundation is now laid soon crumble and fall to pieces.

MODERN INDIAN PAINTINGS.

An ample series of drawings represents the art of Abanindro Nath Tagore, for some time principal of the Calcutta School of Art, and one of the leaders of the movement. A curious piece, "The Jealousy of Queen Tissarakshita," is lent by her Majesty the Queen. It embodies the legend that the Royal spouse of Asoka, King of Magdha, seeing him ever absorbed in the contemplation of the Bodhi-tree (sacred figtree), became jealous, and in her implacable anger caused it to be destroyed. This is, indeed, jealousy as a fine art! Then we have "The Departure of Prince Gautama Siddharatha" (the Buddha that was to be). Somewhat invertebrate is "The Banished Yaksha." There follow, in the Persian mode, some illustrations to the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and others to the legend of Krishna, or rather that part of it which deals with his numerous love-passages on earth, with maidens of low degree. A series of grotesque drawings caricaturing the modern Bengal stage, though humourous enough, and in this respect quite modern, are lacking in vigour and accent: a vital defect in art of this particular class. Among the best of the set are "The Love-Smitten Prince" and "The King." Intentionally and avowedly Indo-Japanese in style are two large hanging pictures (veritable kakimonos), "The Girl with the Lotus" and "The Girl with the Shells." Very attractive, with a touch of true imaginativeness to lift it, is "The Birth of the Ganges," painted by the same artist, Abanindo Nath Tagore, in collaboration with Nanda Lal Bose. To the latter we owe numerous and interesting illustrations of the great Mahabharata epic, and the dramatic "Queen Kaikeyi," a subject which occurs in the Ramayana epic. Admirably clear and expressive is this artist's draughtsmanship in the representation of two half-nude sages or hermits, "Jogai and Madhai." By Satyendra Narayan Dutt is "Kali, Goddess of Destruction," an impressive presentment of this black, monstrous divinity, who gives her name to Calcutta (Kali-Ghat). A charming love-scene, "The Wooing of Uma," is by Asit Kumar Haldar. There is in this undemonstrative little piece a tenderness tempering sensuous passion, a loftiness overshadowing love, that is wholly delightful. "The Finding of Nur-Jahan" ("The Light of the World," as Jahangir's favourite Sultana was called) is a theme of high poetry, rendered with appropriate sentiment by Sami-uz-Zama.

CAVES OF AYANTA.

By a happy chance the visitor, after taking note of this curious modern revival of Indian painting, may ascend to the galleries on the first floor of the Museum, and there study, in a series of copies of a rare perfection, what is at once the first and the finest manifestation of Indian pictorial art. The works thus reproduced (they are the property works thus reproduced (they are the property of the Indian Society of London) are the frescoes in the caves of Ayanta, north of Aurangabad, in the Nizam's dominions. The copying of these unique works—a most tedious process, attended with all sorts of difficulties—was carried out in 1910 by a well-known artist, student, and patroness of art. Mrs. Herringham, she herself painting, with unfailing artistic instinct, as well as great accuracy, some of these copies, and superntending the execution of others by native artists of repute. This act of heroic self-sacrifice in the cause of art and archæology, by an English lady, to whom in other ways, also, we owe much, should not be forgotten. The rock-hewn temples of Ayanta date from the first to the seventh century, A.D., but the freseoes must be taken to belong to about the end of that period.

Here, then, is Indian art in all its purity, at a date when Persian art—at any rate, that development of it which afterwards shaped and dominated it—did not exist. Already we find in it that all-pervading element of suavity, of voluptuousness tempered by dignity, that tranquil narmony of tone and of mood, which—ritualistic horrors notwithstanding—remain the most salient characteristic of the higher Indian painting. The general aspect of these frescoes—of course, as regards general tonality only, and not at all as regards rhythm or design—is that of the Tuscan monumental decorations of the "Trecento." Traceable is still a certain influence of the Græco-Buddhistic school, yet, viewed as a whole, the art is essentially indigenous, and owes but little to the example of earlier civilisations. Of exceeding beauty are two fragments showing bird-like flights through the heavens of Apsaras—that is, celestial attendants. Full of charm and pathos, and with a delightful touch, too, of amiable realism, is "Mother and Child," copied by Nanda Lal Bose, whose brush has also rendered with much subtlety the "Royal Love Scene"—an idyll which serves to show how intensity of sensuous passion may be tempered to beauty. In a mythological subject, with elephants in free action—all except the foremost, who is bound with cords—the drawing of the great lusty beasts is finer, their action is more truthfully rendered than in any representation of the same that we can call to mind.

"THE GREAT BUDDHA."

Harmonious as a composition, and of an almost genre-like charm in the working out, is the quaint subject, "King of Benares Honouring the Golden Geese." Higher and more complete expression of a great hieratic motive might be dreamt of than is achieved in the "Enthronement of Buddha," copied by Syed Ahmed. But the crown and climax of the whole is the great fresco (admirably copied by Syed Ahmed and Muhammed Fazludin) called—with some doubt, apparently, as to the correctness of the description—"The Great Buddha." A slender, lofty figure, not of classic mould, yet ethereal in its all but undraped beauty, stands in a shallow basin of clear, water wrapt in ecstatic contemplation of a blue lotus flower, and all unconscious of the attendant crowd, which, at a respectful distance, watches and adores.

Have we here, in the divine suavity of unsullied youth, Buddha himself; or is the godlike figure that of some king or hero of Indian mythology? This question we must leave for ultimate debision by the specialists, who apparently are not yet in agreement on the point. These admirable copies of admirable things are no doubt in their right place here; but unfortunately the Indian Museum is too little visited by the general public, and they are thus less well known than they deserve to be. Would it not be possible—for a time, at any rate—to display them on the walls of one of the great halls which together constitute a gigantic atrium or vestibule to the Victoria and Albert Museum; or, in the alternatives, could they not be placed in the gallery once devoted to Italian art, and now to occasional exhibitions of tapestry and furniture?

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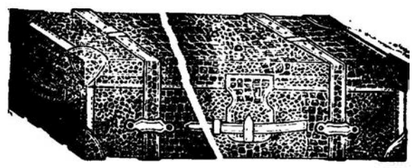

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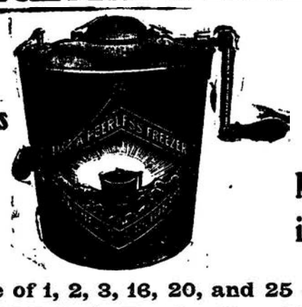

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